



SUNDAY TELEGRAPH

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MARKET How Six
FEARS: stopped
worrying P.7
SMILING CHINA P.5

Assassination attempt on King Hassan Morocco army coup

By CATHERINE DODDS in Paris

AN attempt to assassinate King Hassan II of Morocco was made last night at the Skhirat Palace, 10 miles from Rabat, during his 42nd birthday celebrations. While communications with Morocco remained cut there was confusion in Paris as to what was happening and doubts that the King was unharmed.

Soviet Scientist: Why I quit

ANATOLI FEDOSEYEV, the Soviet scientist who has defected to Britain, today gives the first detailed statement of his reasons for breaking away from a life in Russia which has brought him high esteem but mounting and finally intolerable frustration.

First reports indicated that the Army had seized power and taken the King prisoner in a gun battle at the palace in which 30 to 40 people were killed. Among those said to have died was Gen. Mohamed Nnich, Moroccan Air Force Commander. The wounded were reported to include the King's brother, Prince Moulay Abdullah.

But a pro-Government Moroccan agency report insisted that the King was alive and well and had vested all civil and military powers in Gen. Mohamed Oufkir, his tough Interior Minister.

Confused reports

Communications between France and Morocco were cut at 8 p.m. Piecing together confused reports received before then, it appeared that events at the palace were accompanied on the part of those who planned to overthrow the monarchy by a short period of control of the national radio station.

At 6.15 p.m. they announced to the country that the King was dead. They followed this with a statement that a republic had been proclaimed by the Army in the name of the Moroccan people and that the Army was in power.

Nothing was heard after that but martial music. It is assumed that about that time the Army had moved around Rabat in force surrounding its headquarters, checking and controlling

Militaries and using weapons to clear out the radio and television centre, which it kept under a strong guard.

Paratroopers appear

Guests at the open-air reception near the palace swimming pool said they heard an explosion just after lunch. Suddenly paratroopers appeared. Troops herded all the guests, including the entire Government and diplomatic corps, into a corner.

The Army then ordered the diplomats into lorries and made them sit on the floor with hands above their heads.

One said: "We could hear fusillades going on while we were sitting there." He speculated that these shots might have been executions. The diplomats were then driven off towards Rabat.

According to diplomats, shooting went on intermittently in the palace area for more than three hours.

All roads leading to the palace were blocked by tanks and armoured cars. Gendarmes ordered reporters away at gunpoint.

If Gen. Oufkir has even greater power than before and is completely in a position to use it, any remaining active

Continued on Back Page, Col. 1

TREVINO CELEBRATES OPEN WITH £2,000 DONATION TO ORPHANAGE



PUTTING PUNCH and reverence into his game: Lee Trevino using every encouragement to sink his putts on his way to win the 100th British Open Golf Championship at Royal Birkdale yesterday. Trevino, 31, added the title to the United States and Canadian Open championships he won within the past month. He announced he would be giving £2,000 of his £5,500 prize to a local orphanage. Donald Steel—P.31.

HAGGIS IN AN AGATHA CHRISTIE

By DEREK BOWMAN, Theatre Reporter

AGATHA CHRISTIE, who was made a Dame Commander of the British Empire in the New Year Honours, has written a new play, her first for ten years, at the age of 80.

The play is called "Fiddlers Five". It is a thriller with comedy situations.

Among the questions posed are "Who put the body in the deep freeze?" and "Who looked to death on a haggis in the wilds of Scotland?"

The play is about a tycoon who is recovering from a broken leg after a fall at his home at Wallingford, Berkshire. He is presented by Mr. James Grant Anderson, the 74-year-old actor-manager who has been playing the judge in Dame Agatha's earlier play, "Witness for the Prosecution", in a recent provincial tour.

BROKEN LEG Dame Agatha may have to miss the premiere of her play, which opens at the Arts Theatre, Cambridge, on August 16, as she is recovering from a broken leg after a fall at her home at Wallingford, Berkshire.

Her last play to be staged was "Rule of Three" in 1960 but four months ago she went to Paris to see the French version of her perennial "The Mousetrap", now in its nineteenth year in the West End. "Fiddlers Five" goes to the Ashcroft Theatre, Croydon, from Cambridge, which is treating the production, by John Dowling, as "the theatrical event of the year." Booking there opens to-morrow week.

Chickens will be cheaper

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

Poultry prices will be down in many shops over the next few weeks. Cuts made so far by leading retail chains have been as much as 4p a lb.

Over-ready chickens were on sale in London this weekend at 15p to 17p a lb. compared with 19p to 20p a week ago. The main reason is an increase in supplies after the fowl-pest epidemic.

But wholesale prices are still up by almost 2p a lb. compared with last year.

Private French beaches open

By Our Staff Correspondent in Paris

The public must be allowed access to all private beaches in France, M. Chabanon, Minister of Culture, said yesterday. All "private" beaches must open.

Britons and other foreigners visiting France have long resented the system whereby private owners have barred access to the foreshore. In 1964 Brigitte Bardot was made to demolish a wall alongside her house at St. Tropez.

M. Chabanon also announced that public footpaths will be built from roads to beaches which are at present inaccessible by land. In addition large areas are being allocated for resorts to buy additional stretches of foreshore to extend their public beaches.

ENGLAND BLOW

England lost Luckhurst without scoring in their second innings against Pakistan at Headingley yesterday, finishing the day at 17 for 1 after scoring 316 in their first innings. Pakistan scored 350. Michael Melford—P.30

Lord Snowdon throws wine at royal trainer

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

THE EARL OF SNOWDON, it was claimed last night, threw two glasses of wine over Mr. Peter Cazalet, the Queen Mother's horse trainer, at a party in London last week.

The incidents were said to have taken place at a party given by Mr. and Mrs. Jack Heinz at their Mayfair home on Wednesday.

Mr. Heinz is the head of the food company. About 400 people attended and several are said to have seen the incidents.

Dancing incident

It started, I understand, during a dance when Mr. Cazalet, 64, was dancing with the Countess of Westmorland, 42. During the dance Lord Snowdon, it is said, tried to "cut in".

Mr. Cazalet apparently declined to break up with his dance partner and is reported to have told Lord Snowdon politely "This is not America."

Later, I understand, Lord Snowdon threw a glass of white wine over Mr. Cazalet's shirt front.

The dance went on, and when Mr. Cazalet and the Countess passed a table at which Lord Snowdon was sitting a glass of red wine was thrown over Mr. Cazalet.

No zest

The story of the wine-throwing was confirmed by Mr. Cazalet's son, Mr. Victor Cazalet, at his home at Plaxton, Kent.

He commented: "What you have heard is correct as far as I know. My father talked to me about an incident but naturally he did not talk about it with any real zest or enthusiasm. My father, I am told, was the perfect gentleman."

"He is not prone to losing his temper and he is a man who, for obvious reasons, will not tell you anything about any incident. All I can tell you is what I have been told and that is something did happen."

"I cannot tell you whether Lord Snowdon has apologised or not. I don't know whether he has tried to get hold of father yet."



"If we were not in such an aggressively unrepentant mood just now, we would apologise for the fact that our programmes are running five minutes late this evening."

Baby in new hot van rescue

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

Britain sweltered again yesterday as the heatwave continued to push temperatures up around the 80s. In London the thermometer reached 79F and at Heathrow Airport it was 81F.

Police in Wellington, Shropshire, broke into a van to rescue a baby boy lying in a portable cot with the sun blazing on him. The child was admitted to hospital with a temperature of 101F.

There was a shortage of water in the Lake District and a shortage of beer in Kent. Publicans who ran dry marched on a brewery in Maidstone to try to heat a ban on overtime by delivery men.

Official forecast—Back Page

LATE NEWS

Signs of unrest among officers

By Our Diplomatic Staff

THERE has been speculation throughout the year that trouble was brewing in Morocco. King Hassan, with the aid of his strong-man Minister of the Interior, General Oufkir, had held the country under control with the Army and police.

Despite this, experts still considered it potentially the most unstable country in North-West Africa.

In the spring there was the uncovering of a plot to overthrow the king organised in Syria by Left-Wing Moroccan working with Palestine resistance groups.

'Arab struggle'

The king was aware that dissident trade unionists, Left-wingers and students were prepared to use his lack of support for the Arab "struggle" as an excuse to overthrow his régime.

The king had introduced some reforms and the opposition (ist) party (extreme nationalist) and the Left-wing Union National des Forces Populaires, had been gaining strong support in the country.

A simmering situation of discontent had developed. This was accentuated by increasing unemployment.

Foreign observers also detected signs of unrest among the junior Army officers. It was suspected that a faction was eager to stage a take-over on the Libyan pattern.

100,000 French

There are still 100,000 French inhabitants in the country from the days of French power there. If any extremist group comes to power their future will be bleak.

Observers firmly believe that the chances of a pro-Communist régime in Morocco are slight. Marxism is alien to the country's traditions and Moroccan have not been slow to notice that other North African



KING HASSAN II

States have burned their fingers with Communist aid.

From 1912 to 1956 Morocco was divided into a French protectorate, a Spanish protectorate and the International zone of Tangier.

OTHER PAGES

Why I quit Soviet science

ANATOLI FEDOSEYEV talks to DAVID FLOYD

Smiling China

By EMILE VAN HEUVAL

Market fears: How Six stopped worrying

By ALAIN CAMU

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By PEREGRINE WORSTHORNE

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ROW OVER BOY PUT IN CAGE

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

A SEVEN-YEAR-OLD boy who, with an older boy, killed school pets—pinea-pigs and hens—and threw tortoisoes on to the school roof, was afterwards imprisoned in a cage at playtime and "made public spectacle", his mother complained yesterday.

The boy's parents are now refusing to send him back to Greco infant's school, Churly, Worcs., and are seeking his transfer to another school.

The boy's mother said yesterday: "The lad admits he killed the animals and my husband punished him here at home cause he had done something wrong. But we did not send him to be put in the cage. He other children called him 'mes'."

"He said he didn't want to go school again, but I said they didn't put him back in the cage."

"When he came home next his friends said he had been in the cage again. It's a good he's not a nervous type or he would have gone out of his mind."

"CHILDREN ANGRY"

Mrs. Joyce Stevens, assistant headmistress, said the boy was in the cage on the instructions of the headmistress for about ten minutes one lunch-time so that he could see what he had done. I had had to rescue him from a crowd of angry children, who were calling him a murderer."

She said the two boys had taken into the cage with a pickaxe and killed three hens and a chicken with sticks and tin snips and then "broke off the tin legs."

They buried the heads of the three pigs in the sand and threw things at them until they died. They then threw a number of tortoisoes on to the school roof."

Miss J. E. Fletcher, the headmistress, said yesterday: "I was going to get a punishment to the crime. The boy could not get out of the cage as my husband wanted to get in and see the pets."

PRINCESS'S VISITORS

The Prince of Wales drove to the King Edward VII Hospital for Officers yesterday in his private car. The Princess Anne, who is making excellent progress in an operation for removal of an ovarian cyst.

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Survey shows less hostility to Market

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

OPPONENTS of British entry into the Common Market among the electorate will be in a minority by the time Parliament takes its decision in October, according to a survey. But, it adds, there will still be no clear majority.

RIPPON FOR LAST TALKS

By WALTER FARR
Common Market Correspondent

MR. RIPPON, Britain's chief Common Market negotiator, flies to Brussels this evening to resume negotiations tomorrow with the Six on the few remaining problems of entry.

On the question of safeguarding Britain's fishing interests against "inroads from fishing vessels of the Six" it is now proposed that the common fisheries policy of the Six should not be applied to British waters.

The status quo should, it is suggested, be maintained for Britain's fisheries until she can, as a member of the "Market," negotiate a new common fishing policy with the Six and the other applicants for membership, Norway, Denmark and Eire. A final agreement on this is not expected until the autumn.

MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL

Mr. Rippon is expected to round off his agreements with the Six on entry terms covering capital movements between Britain and the Continent. There will be a substantial relaxation on the date of entry—planned for Jan. 1, 1973—on restrictions on direct investment by British subjects in the Six.

At present an investor has to pay more for foreign exchange. By the end of 1974 British residents would be able to obtain foreign exchange at the official rate for direct investment in the Six.

For British residents taking up employment in the Six there would be free movement of capital from the date of entry. For other movements of a personal nature—for example, emigration and house purchase outside the Common Market—liberalisation would be achieved by 1975. Portfolio investment would be freed by 1976 or 1977.

Read all about it free

By Our Common Market Correspondent

A short "popular" version of the Government's White Paper on the Common Market, which will be available free at Post Offices tomorrow stresses in its first paragraph that entry into the Market would strengthen national security.

"No Government to these islands," it says, "has been able to ignore for more than a short time, or without disastrous consequences, the course of events on the Continent of Europe."

'Wilson will rat on Europe'

Mr. Wilson's Common Market broadcast was "a devastating exercise in self-destruction" for anyone hoping to become Prime Minister again, Mr. Thorneycroft, the Liberal Leader, said at Barnstaple last night.

"It was the saddest and most disingenuous broadcast I have ever heard," he said, "and indicated it was only a matter of time before Mr. Wilson would 'rat on Europe.'"

Unions out of line with Six

By Our Common Market Correspondent

BRITISH trade union leaders who oppose entry into the Common Market are out of line with union leadership on the Continent, it was said in Whitehall yesterday. Unions in all Six countries support the Market because they believe that it secures full employment, improves working conditions and helps to exclude unfair working practices.

West Germany's powerful Trade Union Federation (D.G.B.) wholeheartedly supports British entry and sees resistance by British unions as a sign of insufficient information rather than a foretaste of lasting obstructionism.

German unions cite three advantages for workers in a united Western Europe: Resistance to European nationalism will be more effective; Free movement of labour across national borders will benefit new members of the Market; and European unity will enable national unions to step up solidarity by founding combined strike funds.

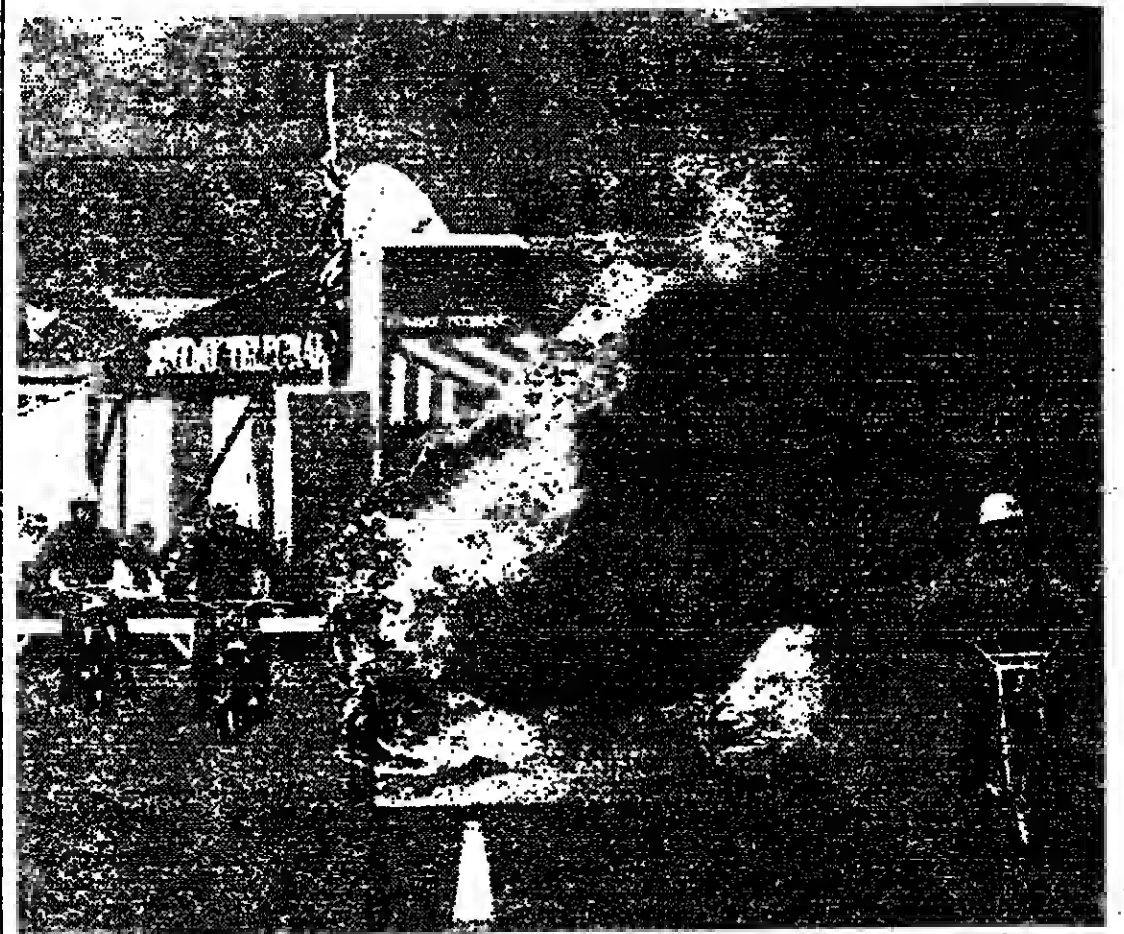
Herr Heinz-Oskar Vetter, chairman of D.G.B., has suggested that school lessons should be given a "European dimension" and that a "European history book" should be written. Italy's three main trade

union federations have always warmly backed British entry for three reasons—economic, political and social.

A cold wind from U.S.

A cold wind blowing across the Atlantic could hit the Common Market, Mr. Vic Feather, general secretary of the T.U.C., said yesterday. Mr. Feather claimed that America was already saying that Europe would have to pay a bigger share of its own defence.

"And it is also clear that unless the Common Market lowers its tariffs against United States exports, the United States will raise its own tariff barriers against European exports," Mr. Feather told the Amalgamated Society of Textile Workers and Kindred Trades at Dovedale, Derbyshire.



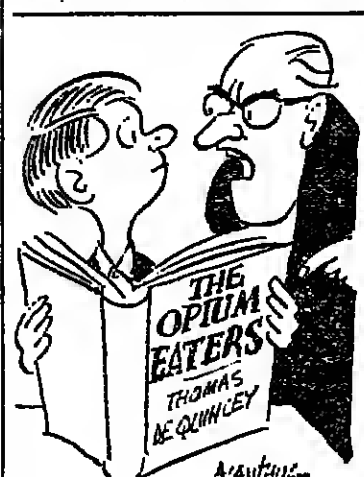
Picture: Robert Hope

T.A. JOINS ALDERSHOT DISPLAY

By R. H. GREENFIELD

THIS year for the first time the Territorial Army is taking part in the Aldershot Army Display. Opening the display yesterday, Lord Balniel, Minister of State for Defence, said: "This is a symbol of our decision to expand the reserves by 10,000 men."

Joining the Territorial Army is another thing you can do to help your country. Almost all the corps and departments of the British Army have Territorial Army representatives on their staff, including a T.A. field operating theatre manned by neurosur-



"What do you mean, it's your English prep?"

gical teams drawn from leading surgeons and anaesthetists throughout the country.

The Royal Yeomanry Regiment, the T.A.'s armoured car section, has a London Transport double-decker bus standing beside a Ferret scout car, symbolising how civilian skills can be used by the Army.

PARACHUTE STAR

One of the stars of the display, which continues today, is a Briton serving in the American Army. Sgt. David Layne, 27, a Vietnam veteran, is a member of the American Seventh Army free-fall parachute team competing against the Red Devils, the British Parachute Association. The Red Devils were unable to jump because of a fault in their aircraft.

Sgt. Layne, of Grantham, Lincoln, went to America in 1966 as a motor mechanic, started sky-diving and was called up the following year. He is now considering whether to make the American Army his career.

The Aldershot display, known to the Army as Exercise New Envy, is the largest show in the military calendar.

It features the latest equipment including a new "water-proof suit" and snorkel for the Chieftain tank. The equipment, which is still under trials, will allow the tank to travel through water up to 15ft deep.

The Daily Telegraph and The Sunday Telegraph are sponsoring the sky-diving competition, a sheepdog demonstration by Mr. P. Morgan of Shipston-on-Strout, Warwickshire, and a 17th-century artillery match.

7 brothers lose foster mother

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

The foster mother of seven orphan brothers, who a year ago were given a home and a new life on a farm near Truro, Cornwall, died yesterday. Unless a "mother" is found for them, the boys, aged between five and 12, may have to return to their native Birmingham where they would face being divided, and placed in children's homes.

The children were taken in by Mr. Joe Simcock, 57, and his wife, Eileen, after wide publicity about their misadventure in various Birmingham children's homes.

Latest Wills

Ner BARRATT, J. E., Eastbourne, (duty £12,857), £217,546. BOUSTON-BOSWELL, Mrs. C. M., Backnall, Shropshire, (duty £58,722), £76,360. MILLER, Mrs. E. E., Shrewsbury, (duty £17,011), £72,141. SAUNDERS, Mrs. F. J., Shanklin, Isle of Wight, (duty £11,841), £42,098. VOELCKER, Miss W. M., London, S.W.5, (duty £58,164), £84,779. FAIRWEATHER, P. A., Perth, £100,378 (gross).

RIDERS of the Royal Artillery motor-cycle display team making a high-speed dash through a tunnel of blazing straw. The team is appearing at this weekend's Aldershot Army Display, where special events presented by THE DAILY TELEGRAPH and THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH include sky-diving and free-fall parachuting.

Ministry split over missiles

By DEREK WOOD, Air Correspondent

A DISPUTE is going on among senior officials in the Ministry of Defence over a proposal to waste four years' work on a new air-to-air missile project and to buy American weapons instead.

The argument has now reached Cabinet level. One part of the Ministry wants to develop the British missile, S.R.A.A.M. 100, as it will have a big export market apart from its use by the R.A.F.

The other side wants to scrap the S.R.A.A.M. 100 and buy older Sidewinder missiles at low cost from an American company.

Hawker-Siddeley Dynamics has been doing design and development work on the new missile, originally known as Talldog and now S.R.A.A.M. 100, since 1967. Expenditure on Talldog/S.R.A.A.M. 100 by the Ministry, with a contribution from Hawker-Siddeley, is approaching £1 million.

THREAT TO INDUSTRY

If the lobby that favours buying the American missile wins the day, it will represent yet another example of Whitehall cutting back on British aerospace and guided missile programmes. This policy, if continued, threatens to cripple the industry.

It is just over a month since the Ministry of Defence announced that it would adopt the French Exocet shipborne missile rather than produce a British missile, the Sea Martlet. Over the past year other projects have been abandoned, delayed, or had funding kept to a mere trickle.

An advanced version of the Rolls-Royce Pegasus lift engine, which the United States wants for its Harrier aircraft, has only been allotted a fraction of the money required to develop it.

Several important weapon projects have been held up, including a helicopter-launched missile and a submarine missile. On the civil aerospace side exactly the same thing is happening. No programme has been put to hand for the vital quiet short take-off airliner.

TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS

Sir Frederick Minter is 84 today; Lord Ashburn 70; Sir John Roper 68; Lord Bessborough 65; Geoffrey Agnew 63; and Lord Balniel 42.

NATURE
Austin Hatton

EVER UPWARD

THE Highlands resemble the seas. They are a persistent reminder of the infinite. They help me to understand why men have never been able to conceive a beginning or an end. "This is a picture of distance," and distance is the revelation of nature's soul.

The speaker, a fellow climber, was a Scot. An Edinburgh doctor by profession, he was a metaphysician by calling. His habit of wishing to argue an dangerous, slabby ruckfaced that was scrambling was a preparation for the evolution of man's spirit could at times be disconcerting. Unlike me, he knew no fear.

"That sweep of vision which only the limitless hills or the ocean can provide is necessary for the development of our consciousness," he would continue. "That is why mountain-dwellers and seafarers differ from most people in hopefulness, in religion, or, it may be, in superstitions."

Now, standing on the dizzy height in which we last climbed, I missed his voice in a silence of the wind, the muttering of an overheard burn running deep with snow water and the occasional croaking, in the distance, of a ptarmigan. He had been breathless with adoration.

Yet this was an eerie place of crags and cliffs, of shards and shale, of primeval quartz and giant boulders. It seemed to be the home of a demon who fought unceasingly against the advances of the beautiful plant life that lay below in the sunshine. On my way up to the summit on which I lay I shared the pleasures of glen and corrie—the rushing rivulets and laughing burns, the wych elms nodding over the pools where little trout were leaping happily at the new-born midges, filmy larches waving their wanders above the heather and the bracken, the bluebells (or harebells) and the ferns.

I watched two ptarmigan, rivals for the affections of a hen bird who stood quietly by, pursue each other across a boggy clearing. Exhausted they landed occasionally on the ground only to start to run quickly parallel to each other across the bright green marsh—wings outspread to balance themselves. In flight, they soar with ease up the steepest rock face.

These were pleasures my climbing doctor ignored. He wished only for the exhilaration of reaching the highest summit. I cannot argue with him now about his yearning to attain the inaccessible, for he is dead. He died as I imagine he wished to die—climbing ever higher in the high Alps.

سكول من الامم

WHY I QUIT SOVIET SCIENCE

DAVID FLOYD talks to ANATOLI FEDOSEYEV about what made this top man in electronics defect to Britain

not for its oppressors. I am not a Communist party member, though I was many times pressed to become one.

But why was he so sure that he would land in prison if he stayed in Russia? It was, he explained, because he knew he would not be able to restrain his criticisms of the system much longer. And once he began to speak out he would soon have been in trouble.

"That would have been much worse for the other members of my family than my escaping to the West. I should have become a 'dissident', an enemy of the people, and they would have suffered. But now that I am outside the country I can speak freely and explain to people in the West the true nature of the Soviet system."

Even while Anatoli Fedoseyev was planning to escape to the West the Soviet regime continued to bestow awards on him. Already the holder of a medal for "valiant labour during the Great Patriotic War 1941-45," the Order of the Red Banner of Labour and an Order of Lenin, Fedoseyev received in May, 1970, the medal struck for the centenary of Lenin's birth. In October of the same year he was given the title of "Distinguished Scientist and Technologist," and then, in April this year, his second Order of Lenin and the title of "Hero of Socialist Labour"—the highest civilian decoration in the Soviet Union. It was for "outstanding services in carrying out the five-year plan, developing new equipment and advancing the electronic industry."

"It was not material considerations that made me want to leave Russia. I had plenty of money and adequate accommodation by Soviet standards (although I was 45 before we were able to move into a separate flat). What I sought was the freedom to think as I please and work as I please."

Mr. Fedoseyev took elaborate steps to provide for his wife, from whom he has long been living separately, "though we are still friends." Both his children are grown up, with families of their own. "I did not leave behind me any unfulfilled obligations. My many decorations, including two Orders of Lenin and the title of Hero of Socialist Labour, were given me for past services to science and I earned them many times over. They are in no sense an advance on account of future work. So my conscience is quite clear. I simply want to live in freedom and work for the benefit of humanity and

Frustrated by the system

Fedoseyev first travelled to the West in 1938, when he was sent to study in America for two years. After the war he went to Germany in 1945 to study German equipment and made two more visits to America in 1957 and 1958.

In 1961 he was brought to Moscow to supervise the building of a new research centre and was made head of a section of it. Then, in 1965, he was given the task of organising his own laboratory.

Despite this success, or perhaps because of it, he became increasingly frustrated by the senseless obstacles which the Soviet system put in the way of his work. He started applying for a trip abroad. The possibility of a trip to Washington came up in May, 1970, but he was turned down at the last moment. After he made a fuss he was promised that he would be included in a group of scientists visiting Amsterdam. But he was then told that only one delegate was being sent. Later he discovered that seven men had gone, so he applied again to go to America. But he was told he might go to any other country but not America, presumably because the Americans were thought likely to kidnap him.

The trip to Paris came up quite unexpectedly. To his great surprise he was provided with the necessary documents with the minimum of formalities and left Moscow as deputy to the head of one section of the whole Soviet delegation, Mr. Nikitenko.

As he left Moscow his mind was made up to escape and stay in the West. But he never intended to stay in France. "I don't speak French, for one thing," he explained. His English is

halting but adequate. "If I had not succeeded in getting permission to stay in Britain I would probably have tried Canada next, then possibly Australia and America. If all else had failed I might have tried to remain in France."

"I wasn't sure, right up to the last minute, whether I would have the courage to make the jump to freedom," Fedoseyev said. But I found him remarkably relaxed—far more so than other Russians whom I have met shortly after they have chosen freedom.

He is short in stature and slightly built. His sparse, greying hair reveals his 61 years, though his eyes have not lost their boyish twinkle. He is obviously a man of great drive and energy, who finds his present position irksome. He is eager to get to work, to continue his research

and also to tell the world the truth about Russia. In the meantime he is enjoying the pleasure, so rare for a Soviet citizen, of speaking his mind. Every question provokes a torrent of words in reply. He is clearly enjoying freedom.

Reports that he was a top man in Soviet space research only make him laugh. So does the story that he had an affair with a woman in London.

Valuable radar knowhow

After some questioning it became clear that he really was considered Russia's top man in the field of magnetrons. His present research on the development of a new valve would certainly be of significance for radar, in which he has done much work,

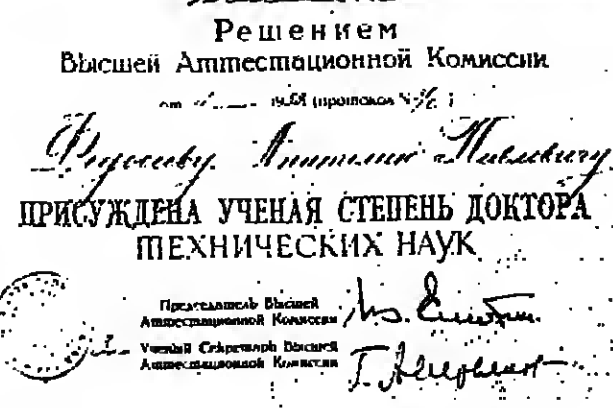
and could therefore be valuable to any form of defence system in which radar is used.

Much of Fedoseyev's work was classified as secret by the Soviet authorities, though he disclaims any inside knowledge of either the space programme or defence matters. Nevertheless I had the impression that the British electronics industry would be able to make good use of his services.

When we turned to discuss the recent disaster with the latest Soviet space probe and the deaths of the three cosmonauts, Fedoseyev clearly shared the sorrow we all experienced at the tragic news.

He is inclined to see the disaster as an inevitable result of the nature of the Soviet system. "The trouble," he said, "is that people working in industry—tech-

Part of the document certifying that the degree of Doctor of Technical Science has been awarded to "Fedoseyev, Anatoli Pavlovich" (line of script, centre)



Government know perfectly well that the official statistics are just a deception.

"Not long ago, for example, the State Planning Office was given the job of finding out what had happened to 100 million tons of steel which were supposed to have been produced, when at the same time it was impossible in the country districts to obtain even a small spare part for a tractor. But the job proved to be beyond the powers of the Planning Office."

I asked why it was, if things were so bad, more people did not complain and why more of those who had the opportunity did not follow his example.

"I know that many, many people among the educated classes think as I do. Some of them are even more outspoken and more cynical. Perhaps they stay there because they do not know what I now know about life in Britain."

"But there are others who also think as I do but who have made great sacrifices for the system and who do not want to admit to themselves that their sacrifices were in vain. They keep silent. And then there is a third category of those who still retain some of their old idealism and who still really believe in Communism. But there are very few of them now."

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NEXT: Science fights the system: Fedoseyev's own story

WHEN Anatoli Fedoseyev gave the Russian secret police the slip and disappeared from his hotel Paris six weeks ago, determined to make his way to Britain, he had no idea what was in store for him. It was 12 years since he had been allowed to leave Russia and visit the West, and his knowledge of the capitalist world was derived mainly from the accounts he read in the Soviet Press.

So he prepared for the worst, and in his baggage were several bars of Russian chocolate, which were intended to supplement his diet in the prison camp where he thought he would be held by British security.

"If I didn't finish up in a prison camp I expected to find myself wandering round the streets looking for work. Russian newspapers are full of reports about the extent of unemployment in Britain," Mr. Fedoseyev explained.

"But I was ready for that, too. I had been a welder in my young days, and I came to the conclusion that, among the 50 million people who inhabit the British Isles, I would probably not turn out to be the least employable, even if I wasn't a heath."

"That is the sort of thing that was in my mind in the long months when I was preparing my escape. I was very pleasantly surprised to discover that life for the newly arrived 'defector' in Britain is better than being at some of the health resorts in the Soviet Union."

It was 18 months ago that Mr. Fedoseyev finally made up his mind to leave the Soviet Union for good. Frustration, disillusionment and the lack of any hope of change in the system made life unbearable for him.

Fear of Russian prison

"Sooner or later I should have ended up in prison or a concentration camp. This might conceivably be acceptable for a politician. But for me, a specialist in electronics, it would have been utterly impossible."

"That is why I started to prepare my escape, keeping it secret not only from my friends but from the members of my family. Of course, if the Soviet Government observed the conditions of the Charter of Human Rights, which it signed, then I could have left the country legally. But the Soviet regime does not even recognise the freedom to emigrate. That is why I had to go against my conscience and obtain my human rights illegally."

Mr. Fedoseyev took elaborate steps to provide for his wife, from whom he has long been living separately, "though we are still friends." Both his children are grown up, with families of their own. "I did not leave behind me any unfulfilled obligations. My many decorations, including two Orders of Lenin and the title of Hero of Socialist Labour, were given me for past services to science and I earned them many times over. They are in no sense an advance on account of future work. So my conscience is quite clear. I simply want to live in freedom and work for the benefit of humanity and

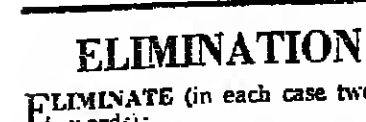
CHESS

By C. MANSFIELD

The semi-finals of the World Championship Candidates' Tournament are due to start this week—predictably Korchnoy v Petrosian and Fischer v Larsen. Bobby Fischer, the American genius, is confident he will go on to win the title from Spassky next year. He claims that he would have won it years ago "had not the Russians put road-blocks in his way." He is now 23 and became a grandmaster at 15.

There is a position from the Interzonal contest. Fischer (White to play) had given up his knight. How did he overcome his position in a few moves? See page 29.

Black 12 men



White 12 men

White 12 men

White 12 men

White 12 men

White 12 men

White 12 men

White 12 men

White 12 men

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White 12 men

White 12 men

White 12 men

White 12 men

White 12 men

White 12 men

White 12 men

ELIMINATION

ELIMINATE (in each case two words):

- Two associations with more;
- One way to avail oneself;
- Two words to make;
- Which is not a pretty sight;
- Two anagrams;
- A sleepy calculation;
- Two coupled with under;
- Which sounds like the requisite measure;
- Two paired with suit;
- Liquid left-over;
- Two associations with mixed;
- A lofty kind of disloyalty;
- Ten words to walk;
- Which is built to take knocks;
- Two synonyms;
- The makings of negligent;
- Two paired with rain;
- Rural and no dwell.

By Diana Turner-Valdan

That takes 36 out of the 37 words. What are you left with?

- Solution on Page 29.
1. Bow
 2. Take
 3. Less
 4. Ugly
 5. Away
 6. Feet
 7. Taps
 8. Heel
 9. Clay
 10. Hips
 11. Care
 12. Joint
 13. Never
 14. Chest
 15. Laced
 16. Scene
 17. Ready
 18. Stone
 19. Teach
 20. Steps
 21. Dreams
 22. Jacket
 23. Village
 24. Headway
 25. Falling
 26. Current
 27. Cashier
 28. Doubles
 29. Charity
 30. Treason
 31. Dismiss
 32. Protocol
 33. Pleasant
 34. Feelings
 35. Necessary
 36. Advantage
 37. Foundation



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Post Office Telecommunications

I WENT to China this year by way of Pakistan. Familiarity, I find, never blunts the shock of meeting the Dark Ages in the Indian sub-continent. I said as much to a German making the same journey who had mentioned in the plane that he had had a house in South China before the 1949 revolution. He assented and added: "But, you know, this is what the Chinese had to start from—fratricidal war, famine, plague, corruption. . . ." I put in: "And the same hopelessness, I suppose." "Oh no," he replied. "The Communists were always quite certain they could change things!"

Yes, approaching China from the misery of India brings home with stunning force not simply the immensity of the material achievements of Mao Tse-tung's régime, but the extraordinary faith and unshakable self-confidence of the first generation of Marxist evangelists who came from nothing to absolute rule over near a quarter of mankind.

It is a confidence that has been reinforced since my visit nearly a year ago. For the first thing that struck me was the relaxation of tension: people are breathing a great deal more freely. The utterly totalitarian nature of the régime remains, of course. But on arrival you are no longer treated to an hour of propagandist mimes, and the slogans on buildings and on the rocks in the paddy fields have been allowed to weather. The loud-speakers in the parks have been turned down a few decibels—sufficient for them to be ignored as easily as the television back in Europe when you look in for a drink on your neighbour.

Everyone wears trousers still—but discreetly patterned houses dot the crowd-scape. The girls are girls again, with a surreptitious tuck here and there in their cadre suits, and with a year's growth of hair after the pudding basin look that was de rigueur last summer. Now it is not only in the evenings that the crowds in the streets seem able to throw off the pervading seriousness—there is more laughter, more idle chatting too, in daytime. And much less of the incessant marching.

More significant perhaps, senior cadres and executives are showing themselves once more—no longer sheltering behind the anonymity of workers' committees, a practice which gave last year's visitor the weird impression that the whole vast social machine had been wound up by the super-sociologists in Peking and then left to run entirely on its own.

Speaking with these people I was impressed by the contrast between them and the same class of political and economic technocrat in the Soviet Union. They are as tough a lot, no doubt—but for the most part their evident conviction and enthusiasm struck me as much as the grey, hard-boiled cynicism of their Soviet opposite numbers. Maybe this has something to do with their Lenin-like asceticism—an asceticism that disappeared in Russia with the special shops that appeared under Stalin reserved for pillars of his régime.

There has been an easing, too, of the requirement that wherever possible all products should embody socialist-realist motifs in conformity with the tenets of the Cultural Revolution. A small example: dolls are back again in the gay traditional costumes of China's many nationalities—they seem to go a lot quicker than those in liberation army khaki, the only ones still in production a year ago.

Out of fashion

And Mao badges have shrunk. It is no longer the fashion to pin your jacket a good three inches in diameter of flickering red plastic halo around the embossed head of the Chairman—a practice which so distracted one's attention last year when trying to converse with the wearers. These now seem to be worn only by the sort of person one would expect would lag behind the trend. Indeed, compared with last year, a surprisingly large number of people go badgeless.

But then there are a lot fewer cadres to be seen on duty in the streets—the stern-looking men and women with the distinctive rectangular white badges whose chivvying of the populace was one of the less pleasant aspects of the last phase of the Cultural Revolution. Those there are seem to be less edgy, and their manners have improved somewhat. The only incident I witnessed this year was when a senile old lady, who had begun following me with pathetic curiosity, was shoed away, but with a notable absence of the old hectoring. It was cheering, too, that courting couples now look less inhibited about being seen together—even when holding hands.

Obviously the general relaxation, so evident from top to bottom of China's new society, reflects in part a decision from on high that the Cultural Revolution has run its course, that a return to normality is the order of the day. But there is more than this behind China's change of mood.

I asked a well-informed cadre whether perhaps ping-pong had anything to do with it. He laughed at whimsical, rather English, sense of humour is one of the more winning characteristics of the Chinese. "No," he replied, "Ping-pong is merely a symptom of the new atmosphere."

EMILE VAN HEUVAL REVISITS CHINA TEN MONTHS AFTER HIS FIRST STRIKING REPORTS FOR THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH



SMILING CHINA

Life behind the new face



Three facets of China's alternative civilisation. Above, pavement store customers. Top left, an actress in the still virulently anti-American military pageants. Top right, sturdy bicycles in a Shanghai shop reflect the consumer boom

"And the cause?" I asked. He replied simply, "You have maybe heard of a country called Laos."

The oblique question confirmed for me the hypothesis I had formed when I noticed that one slogan predominates in China now, one slogan that I never saw permitted to fade: "A small nation can defeat a great nation. . . ."—war is a matter of ideology and morale. Last year I compared the mood of China to the mood of Britain in 1940. This year I would compare it to Britain after Alamein. Last year the leader's confidence had not yet been vindicated. I remember an anxious little joke about whether paper tigers were really only made of paper. Now—since the ill-fated campaign in Southern Laos—the tide is seen to have turned: American influence in Asia is accepted as on the wane.

The doubting Thomases have been silenced and a sigh of relief in Peking appears to have been echoed down the hierarchy of command to be repeated by the peasant in the field who can scarcely have any idea what prompted it. The well-informed, though, have seized the point that, if China has broken out from encirclement by the U.S.S.R. and the United States thanks to the partial exhaustion of the latter, the next step logically is to turn the tables and work towards the encirclement of the as yet unassailed might of the Soviet Union—and that this in turn requires something more than a bare *modus vivendi* with Europe, both satellite and free.

Considering the meagre access of even ranking cadres to the facts of international life, I thought it said something for the native grasp of Realpolitik when one day over a meal (cadres and visitors alike expand to the cooking much as one does in France) it was suggested to me that we Western Europeans ought to realise more clearly how much we need China ("now that you see you can no longer rely on the Americans for your defence"). I guessed then that the obverse of this proposition must be a major factor behind the new cordiality towards us.

Clearly here is a challenge to our renewed attempts to concert a European foreign policy now that the enlargement of the European Communities is at last in sight: this will be a hard one to heat if we are to avoid exacerbating our difficulties by getting further out of step with the United States. For, apart from the ping-pong symbol that co-existence is now admitted as a possibility in Peking's eyes, the still virulently anti-American slogans

and attitudes make it plain that, for the time being at least, no modification is intended of the anathema the régime has pronounced on all things American. Indeed, the official antipathy to the Americans parallels the public's ingrained antipathy to the Japanese—people with whom one wants as little to do as possible.

On the consumer goods front progress has been remarkable. There are a great many new bicycles about, as significant an indicator of prosperity as the prevalence of motor-cars in the West. The shops already have an appreciably wider range of goods on display—there are now even some transistor radios. And walking in a park one Sunday with my camera, I was surprised this year to find a number of twin-lens reflexes levelled at me: a live capitalist for the family album.

Saving resources

But China is emphatically not engaged, like the Soviet Union, in a race to ape the United States, or in her case Japan. China is intent on public, not private, wealth despite her recent—and continuing—Herculean efforts to stamp out private squallor. Communal buildings, reservoirs, public gardens, health service, all come before even what we would regard as essential consumer goods. And what we would regard as financial common sense often seems to be flouted in the make-do-and-mend campaign designed to save resources for more important purposes.

The Chinese claim to be building an alternative civilisation was brought home to me one evening watching television. Far from being cajoled into buying something or other, I found myself being exhorted to save my worn-out rubber slippers for the collector; I was shown a series of operations in the factory which would turn them into a new pair for someone else's child.

Most remarkable of the vignettes in the half-hour programme was a sequence which began with a blank screen—an electric light bulb not working. The dead bulb was duly preserved for the collector, who took it to the factory where it was put on a lathe and a tiny hole drilled in its top. A girl then inserted a pair of minute surgical tweezers and deftly reconnected the broken filament. It was passed to another girl, who restored the vacuum

with a pump, and the bulb was resealed. The programme ended with the bulb in place, reawakening the parsimonious family with its illumination. A far cry, I reflected, from our "no deposit, no return" civilisation! In China goods are not wrapped, and one writes on both sides of the paper: but so it was in the Europe of my youth during the last world war.

And indeed, long before that holocaust, "waste not, want not" was the maxim not only of the needy hut of the new entrepreneurial classes when Europe forged the way to the industrial society a hundred years ago. There is another point we in Europe once had in common with today's Chinese: a pride in good workmanship and an insistence on the durability of our artefacts. When a Canadian visitor remarked with some surprise on the, to his mind, unnecessarily high quality of the new bicycles, and when I praised the beautiful brick bonding in the new buildings on a commune but asked if breeze blocks would not produce much more needed housing quicker, we both received the same reply: we are building things to last—cycles which will work for decades and houses to be enjoyed for centuries. We are poor, but we are not shortsighted—it would be a waste of resources to make things which must soon be replaced.

Of course, China often falls below this ideal, but once again how different from our "waste-makers" with their

concept of built-in obsolescence, how different from our growth-obsessed economists who confuse rising unit production of shoddy goods with real increase in wealth. Yet our forefathers thought the Chinese way: worker and boss took true pleasure in craftsmanship and showed the same confidence in a future worth working for and one which would appreciate their efforts.

These reflections prompt the question, can China under Communism ever bridge the gap between a war economy and a true industrial society? Are we right in assuming that because the Soviet Union has so far failed so lamentably in this respect, Chinese Communism, too, can be written off as a serious challenge to our way of life?

I do not think so. On the purely material level the Chinese are already pioneering a new approach to meeting consumer demand within the framework of a state-owned economy. Their group of stores in Hong Kong continue to make inroads into the world's most competitive market: this year's products are much more tempting both in price and in quality than last year's. And design, too, is rapidly improving. In one or two lines China is already among the front runners. GUM, Moscow's largest department store, has been left a long way behind. One day this experience with the Hong Kong guinea-pig should be of the utmost value in the development

of a distribution network for sophisticated consumer goods responsive to the wishes of 700 million people.

I asked one cadre how it was that workers in Shanghai who had never seen Western or American goods should be turning out designs which could sometimes stand comparison with our newest products. He explained that Chinese missions throughout the world have a standing requirement to send back the latest samples from the affluent society for "study and emulation".

But on a far more serious level I believe we should beware writing off the Chinese experiment as something which may indeed have some appeal for "Third World" countries but no relevance for us in the hyper-developed West. For the very basis of our society is being questioned as never before: its waste, its loss of amenity, its assumption that life is about the acquisition of ever more goods, that happiness is a hank balance.

Much more dangerously, the very freedom which we used to prize is being called in question as permissiveness and sheer selfishness mount, and the fearful psychological effects of the loneliness of our cities become apparent. In China it is hard to be lonely—young or old you are part of a work team, part of a neighbourhood in a town just as much as on a commune. Indeed, lack of opportunity to be alone—which, as every P.O.W. knows, is an essential human need—is to my mind one of the worse aspects of today's China.

Happiness in serving

As for your purpose in life—like it or not it is provided for you: the immense task of constructing a socialist China, a society in which the remoulding of man's nature has priority over economic growth. Your happiness must be found in "serving the people", although you are unlikely to have much say in how you are to make your contribution. Once again this is a notion our grandparents had in common with today's Chinese. But for us today it is fashionable to deride our civil servants, our politicians and our do-gooders. The notion of service, so fundamental to Lord Baden-Powell and his contemporaries, does not fit into the acquisitive society—he would have had little time for drop-out hippies, but a lot for the Chinese youngsters standing in the streets after school bringing some semblance of order to the rush-hour traffic.

Our young people, and many not so young, who ask for the same chance to serve that every Chinese is obliged to take up, become disaffected when it is denied them. So it is not hard to see that China's community approach to modern life could have immense attraction for a great many frustrated people in our societies who feel no pull towards the greyness of Russian Communism. Even at the cost of freedom. Provided, that is, that the Chinese make a go of it.

Apart from the question of political stability—in particular whether the régime can survive the passing of its founder—and the Soviet military threat, the whole fabric of the new society is of course in jeopardy so long as population is not stabilised. It is very difficult for an outsider to obtain much information on this score—Marxists have their own inhibitions in discussing the subject. But it is clear that the régime appreciates the danger and is acting vigorously.

One cadre claimed that the most important victory has already been won, a claim borne out by an overseas Chinese visitor I spoke to: the peasants have come to accept that, thanks largely to social security measures, it is no longer necessary to have as many children as possible in the hope that one at least will survive to provide for your old age. My informant pointed out that, now that this kind of last best get across, even the slowest-witted could see the material advantages of not having to share what was going with more mouths, and would act accordingly.

I hope for China's sake he is right. For the spectre of Babel is still only one pace behind, ready to drag China back into the pit from which she pulled herself with so great an effort and so great a cost in freedom.

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GOODBYE LOUIS

by PETER CLAYTON

THE twentieth-century and jazz and Louis Armstrong were all boys together. Of the three, only Louis kept his innocence, and managed not to grow eventually into something menacing and violent; and like so many of the better things in life, he was the first of them to go.

Nobody, however, qualifies for inch-high headlines when he dies just by being good, and last Tuesday Louis Armstrong got those and a great deal more. So much more by way of tribute and appreciation, in fact, that for today's casual listener, to whom Louis was the man unaccountably called "Satch", who made hit recordings at an age when most people are drawing their pension, and who was known to have played the trumpet from time to time, the volume and scope of it must have been amazing.

His very birth-date seemed too good to be true: July 4, 1900, has about it the air of being history's attempt at the easy telephone number or something arranged by a publicist. But that chronological accident is nothing compared with what the man himself actually did. For Louis Armstrong must have been the



laughing, joking, singing, playing a little, talking about jazz, and sunning himself in the radiant evening glow of public acclaim.

Now he is gone it seems impossible that so much happened between the birth and death of one man. The development of jazz—whose reverberations, like the noise of a party in the basement, are now felt in perhaps three-quarters of all music—has been telescoped as if in an historical pageant; in academic terms, imagine going from "Sumner Is Ioumen In" to Stockholm in 70 years.

The showmanship

Armstrong carried the music about half that distance, not only more or less on his own but almost, as the Victorian serial writers used to say, in one bound. By 1930 his personal revolution was over, and in a recording career then not much more than five years old, he had shown that a once purely social New Orleans music, designed as an adjunct to dancing, picnics, advertising and funerals, was also capable of majesty and passion.

He was a showman, however, and by the time he first came to Europe in the early 30s he was being displayed, as though in a shop window, as the centre of attraction in a big band. People brought up on his classic records were not always able to see the majesty and the passion beyond the sweat, the clowning and the high notes.

And there was the voice; it

smoother than it would be later, it nevertheless already had the texture of an unswayed brick chimney, and he used it for comic effect.

Ordinary audiences, though, who didn't know he was debasing himself, loved him, and he loved them. It was not until the late 40s that some jazz people and Louis were really reconciled. With years of big bands and appearances in films behind him, he suddenly returned to the small group format, and once again the brazen splendour of that incomparable trumpet sound, and that musical grilling shovelling which was his voice, were heard in what was felt to be their right setting. And he brought his international popular audience with him. Artist, poet, revolutionary, entertainer, were all there together in the mind and body of one black ebullient irresistible man.

The sleaziness of the chants which brought all this about astounded me. If young Louis had not been picked up in the street for some misdemeanour at 13, had not been sent to the Waifs' Home, had not been taught to play the cornet in the home's band, would jazz and popular music have been different? I don't think it's too much to say that they would.

That is just speculation. The reality of what did happen is on so many records and in so many of the music that came after him that I can paraphrase what an author said when he heard that George Gershwin had died: Louis Armstrong is dead, but I don't have to believe it, if I don't want to.

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STRESS

OUR UK FACILITIES ARE ALSO AVAILABLE TO OVERSEAS INVESTORS.

WAS a student during the critical years of 1955-57 when our Common Market the Six was being born amid prophecies woe and acute pains of labour.

People have such short memories. The access story of the E.E.C. has made everyone forget that those old fears of theirs ever existed. Indeed, some of those who opposed the Treaty of Rome at its inception, such as Georges Villiers, then president of the powerful French Industrialist Confederation, *Confédération Nationale du Patronat Français*, later came its staunchest supporters.

That is why, for me today, the discussions of arguments now used against entry in Britain ring such a familiar bell. Turning to my own memories, talking again to some of the pioneer builders of the Community such as M. Spaak, and reading Press reports of parliamentary debates, I have found many striking similarities between the hostility and scepticism among the Six 15 years ago and at which exists in Britain this summer.

Then as now, the most basic, widely supported argument of those opposed to any form of common European venture was that national sovereignty was being surrendered and its national interest threatened. It was also feared among the French who argued at the Treaty would mean the complete eclipse of France.

M. Léo Hamon, today Secretary of State to President Pompidou and French Government spokesman, said in Parliament in July, 1957: "The Treaty strips France of her personality, deprives her her rightful place and means the end of a way of life, which, as the country will see when it returns to its senses, is being sacrificed as a mirage."

The smaller countries had even greater reservations. During the ratification debate in the Dutch Parliament in October, 1957, M. Kortbeek, people's Party for Freedom and Democracy, said: "This transfer of power means that the keys to the life of our national community will be handed over to others."

But the most powerful resistance was undoubtedly provided by his colleague M. A. Leunven: "No amount of argument to the contrary can alter the fact that we are being incorporated into a protectionist continental bloc to which we do not belong by reason of our traditions, our mentality or our geographical position."

Another exact forerunner of the arguments being used in Britain today was when the Belgian Senator de Jorlodot, said bluntly in the Senate in November, 1957: "What Bonaparte and Hitler failed to win by force, will be won by negotiation!"

Infounded fears

Well, there's not much need for me to point the moral here: the small countries of the Six have not been swallowed up; as for France, she now has more French personality than ever.

And it is the same story of unjustified fears, of dogmatism laid to rest by the passage of time, in the case of all the other main objections raised by those scared, sincere, but as it has turned out, short-sighted anti-Europeans of yesterday.

France and Belgium were especially concerned about their equivalent of "abandoning the commonwealth," but thanks to the special arrangements made in their overseas territories, their links are still strong and alive today.

The farmers of almost all countries of the Six were afraid of being swamped by their neighbour's produce. In fact no country has been swamped and the general level of efficiency is steadily rising.

Dire prophecies of huge price rises as a direct result of joining the Market (especially in West Germany and Holland) proved either exaggerated or unfounded. So did the fears—voiced loudly by all the trade union movement in the Six except the Italian—of free movement of labour would bring about industrial and social chaos and depressing standards.

As to the supposed threat to small businessmen, the most interesting parallel case is that of Belgium, whose industrial pattern in 1956 was in some ways similar to that of Britain today. M. Raymond Scheyven, Christian Democrat and now Minister for the Developing Countries, asserted: "Belgium, with its antiquated industrial structure, is sure to be crushed by its larger E.E.C. partners."

But look at the prosperity in my own country now. We also heard in the Belgian, German and Dutch Parliaments much grumbling about the way such a treaty, which would fundamentally change the course of European history, was now being "rushed through" after having been negotiated behind closed doors. Parliamentary representatives, resented, being used as mere pawns. They felt that public opinion was not sufficiently well informed.

Well, what was the position in the run-up to the vote with us in the Six 15 years ago, and how did everything work out?

Allowing for the inevitable differences between each of the six future member countries, we can summarise the general lines of political opposition, common to them all, roughly as follows: Communists everywhere were opposed, as they had consistently been in the past, to any form of strengthening Western Europe and to the integration of a free market economy. Some Left-wingers were carried along in their wake. There was also a Right-wing "romantic fringe" made up of those who still yearned for past grandeur, who were used to the stability of their institutions, still clinging to the remains of Empire or who feared the loss of their national identity in a changing world.

Then there was the small shopkeeper, caught in the middle. For him, the horizon suddenly became too vast and he feared for his own security.

As for those in the Six countries who were strongly and actively in favour of joining the Common Market, they were few in number but they were an elite of influential people, cutting right across social and political strata.

The vast majority of people were both ignorant and indifferent. This was largely due to the fact that the Treaty had been drawn up and the negotiations conducted at government level, behind closed doors. But once the Treaty had been signed in Rome in March, 1957, things came out into the open.

During the next nine months, while the battle for ratification was on, the magnitude of the choice at stake began to dawn on many people. There was a vague awareness of the fact that joining a larger Europe was now inevitable. Viewed from inside the system, things began to look rather different.

This gave new heart to those in favour. They rallied to the banner of the European Movement which was made up of both politicians and private individuals. It was led by Robert Schuman. An information campaign was conducted on an international level and in each individual country. Pamphlets were produced. Conferences and meetings were held.

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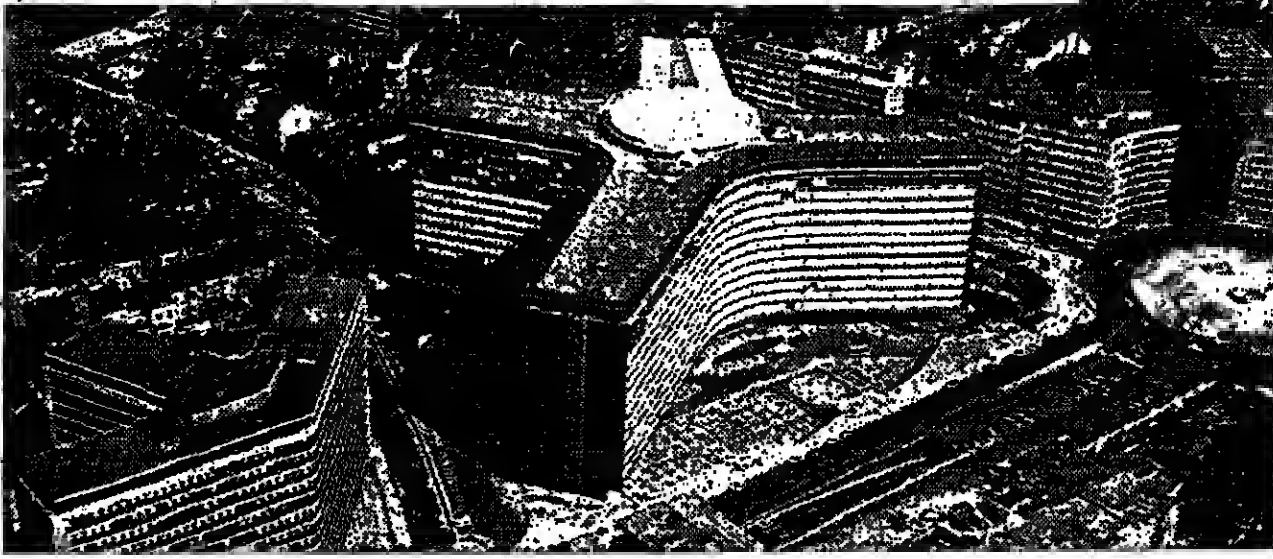
MARKET FEARS

How the Six learned to stop worrying



by
ALAIN CAMU

The heart of Europe: E.E.C. headquarters, Brussels



nonement was warmly welcomed by the French Catholics. In the meantime, the French Socialists in power had already pledged their faith in the Treaty. Baron Boll, with his European League for Economic Co-operation, set out to influence the opinion of top businessmen. Study groups were formed, talks were held and resolutions were made which were subsequently to influence leaders in each country.

Precise campaign

Enquiries were undertaken in each particular sector of industry. Experts were sent to study the effects the Common Market would have on their sectors and the best way to cope with developments.

On the party level, people with Christian affinities belonged to the *Nouvelles Equipes Internationales*; Socialists to the *Mouvement pour l'Europe*, which was active among the trade unions; Liberals to the *Liberal Movement for United Europe*.

Other groups included the *Mouvement Fédéraliste Européen*, the *Centre d'Action Européenne Fédéraliste* and the *Action Committee for the United States of Europe* headed by M. Jean Monnet and comprising mainly politicians and trade unionists. The European Municipal Council was very influential at the local level, mainly in France.

Individual efforts were also made to convince parliamentarians. The Belgian Senator M. Etienne de La Vallée Poussin, for example, at the invitation of M. Plevin, addressed a packed French Senate on the benefits of the Treaty. He showed that although the Belgian and Dutch nations, and their economies, were probably more different from each other than those of any other country in the Six and hence, prior to the Treaty, the two least likely to integrate successfully, the experiment was nevertheless universally regarded as a success.

This dedicated campaigning was done with limited means, but by individuals who were united in their passion for Europe. It was the leaders of opinion and, above all, the parliamentarians, who had to be convinced. At no time was it felt that such matters should be settled by direct appeal to the electorate.

If the main message was the same on the international plane, the message was also the same on the national plane.

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the emphasis varied from country to country. In Italy, it was shown that joining the Community would mean the end of their inferiority complex about being an underdeveloped country. In Germany, it was to be a moral rehabilitation and, at the same time, the best way of winning what had proved impossible to take by force. The French were proud to think that French ideas were about to shape Europe. In the Benelux countries it was felt that there was no alternative means of survival for them within their constricting frontiers, a parallel, on a much smaller scale, with the British case today.

And what was the outcome when it came to the vote? It is a tribute to the sound judgment of the Western democracies that, despite so many fears and misgivings, the Treaty, signed in Rome by the six Governments on March 25, 1957, was ratified in each country by an overwhelming majority (except in France) and, what is more, across party lines.

In France the Treaty was approved in the National Assembly by 342 votes to 239. For the motion, in bloc, were the M.R.P. (Christian Democrats) and the orthodox Socialists. Against were the Gaullist *Républicains Sociaux* (M.

Chaban-Delemas, the present Prime Minister, abstained) and the Communists. The other parties were split according to individual attitudes.

In Italy the vote in the Lower House was 311 for (by the Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Liberals) and 144 against (by the Communists) with 54 abstentions (by the Nenni Socialists, who did, however, vote for Euratom). This was the first occasion on which the Socialists broke with their traditional habit of voting with the Communists on a major issue. The Right-wing Monarchists, despite many reservations, voted in favour.

In the German Bundestag, 400 out of 497 deputies voted for the ratification (the Christian Democratic Union, the Liberals and the Social Democratic party in bloc, despite the reservations of the latter). The Free Democratic party and the Party for Refugees, sentimental about German reunification, voted against.

In Belgium, in the Lower House, the three main parties voted for (171), with the exception of four Communists, one Flemish Nationalist and one Christian Democrat. The Socialist party, though not really enthusiastic, voted chiefly out of loyalty to M. Spaak.

In the three Benelux countries the most outspoken political opposition came from the Netherlands. Nevertheless, even here 114 voted for and only 12 against: the Communists, together with small reactionary or Protestant parties, generally hostile to any form of international co-operation. In Luxembourg 46 voted for, and only three—all Communists—against.

The various arguments put forward by those who opposed the Treaty of Rome, which are repeated in one form or another in Britain today, merely serve to illustrate the fact that, when faced with the unknown, people normally tend to react negatively. They believe things are bound to go wrong and tend to side with the prophets of doom.

Short-term disadvantages are easily demonstrable, while long-term benefits are not. An innate conservatism makes people feel they are taking a leap in the dark. Sheer lack of imagination makes them incapable of rethinking their future.

The British, like the French, are particularly attached to the notion of national sovereignty. Their attachment is rooted in a strong tradition and deeply felt. It is useless to fight upstream if public opinion is neither informed nor conditioned to change. This conditioning process took a long time within the Six, and even longer in the case of the Coal and Steel Community (founded) until 1957.

The amazing thing is that everyone in the Six has forgotten all the arguments against joining which were first put forward 15 years ago. The most famous antagonists of the E.E.C. job at being confronted with what they said at the time. No single group of any importance, no political party within the Six, not even the Communists, would today countenance relinquishing membership, despite all the difficulties and crises the E.E.C. has gone through.

This certainly does not mean that everybody is happy with the way the Community has developed, but that at least what has been achieved is considered good. There is no cause for regretful backward glances. The optimistic forecasts of the pre-market of the day, the "Dynamic School," have constantly proved to be broadly accurate, whereas the forecasts made by the nationalists or the "Static School" have proved to be continually and consistently wrong.

One interesting revelation to emerge from the experience of European integration is that differently structured economies

and different social conditions merge with remarkable ease once they are all plunged into a common whirlpool. The similarities tend to outweigh the differences. People experience "future-shock" which depresses some of them, but gives a fresh stimulus and fires the imagination of others. Uncertainty gradually gives way to certainty and permits long-term investment planning.

Once the decision to join had been made by the Six, these factors accounted to a large extent both for the expansion of intra-E.E.C. trade and for the development of investment in the Six during the past decade, supporting a continuous period of growth. Industrialists even attempt to keep one step ahead of Governments. This explains the present pressure for economic and monetary union now after the foreshadowing of the Customs Union in 1970.

Britain's insularity and her hitherto dubious prospects of entering the Common Market have undoubtedly delayed a similar surge forward. But, with us, the surge happened. Italy experienced an economic miracle which has shaken up the Netherlands and Germany were carried on the path of prosperity, and Belgium, far from being crushed by the E.E.C., experienced a remarkable economic revival.

In the Fifties Belgium's position was very much like that of Britain today, with a traditional industrial structure, a slow rate of growth and a fairly high level of unemployment. Between 1953 and 1960 the average growth rate was 2.9 p.c., the same as in Britain. From 1960 to 1969 it leaped to 4.7 p.c., compared with only 2.8 p.c. in Britain.

Belgium thus got off the ground after a decade of stagnation and moved towards sustained growth and full employment, with high wages and an external surplus. Speaking from personal experience, I see no reason to ascribe this take-off to any other single factor than to the stimulating effect of the Common Market.

After the recent agreement in Luxembourg, should any Briton still hesitate to try out the recipe?

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TOO FEW KNOW THE 'KISS'

A BABY, drowned by slipping into the bath while a mother went to answer the phone, might well have lived if someone on the spot had known how to give him the "kiss of life." That sample was given last week by Sir Adrian Curlew, an x-hair court judge and president of the Surf Life Saving Association of Australia, when he charged the British public with ignorance of this most elementary but most effective way of saving life.

Was the judge right? First aid organisations tend to agree with Sir Adrian's comments, but with some reservations. "We are well aware of the need to educate the public, and we are doing all we can as a voluntary society to increase the scale of saving of both resuscitation and rescue-from-drowning techniques," countered Brigadier General de Courcy Jones, director and chief secretary of the Royal Life Saving Society. There is certainly enormous scope—for extending such teaching.

But many people do realise that they need to know how to revive victims of drowning, suffocation and shock. Last year the St. John Ambulance Brigade alone trained 106,655 for its full first aid certificate, and 40,221 in the essentials of first aid.

The various factory, shops and offices acts, which stipulate that one in every 50 people employed by an organisation must receive first aid training, have been responsible for encouraging people working in industry to learn the technique. Courses for volunteers are run by the St. John Ambulance Brigade, St. Andrew's in Scotland, and the Red Cross.

But accidents usually happen in unsupervised places. Two-thirds of the 600 people who drown in Britain every year, for instance, die not in the sea but in canals, lakes, garden ponds or the bath.

Training a small group in this life-saving skill takes only about an hour. And practice on a dummy overcomes any aversion people may have to the physical contact involved in "refloating" a victim's lungs by breathing through the mouth or nose.

The technique requires far less physical effort than chest compression, is easier to teach and people make fewer mistakes when applying it. But, though it is one of the oldest methods of resuscitation—Elisha is described in the Bible as using it to revive his son—it only gained acceptance some 20 years ago after a press campaign following its

success in America and Scandinavia. First aid organisations, detecting a need to educate a wider section of the public, have recently introduced short single session courses. But response has been disappointing so far.

"The demand is not as big as we would like," said a spokesman for the Red Cross. "People still think they have to take a full course."

Certainly there is no lack of diagrammatic instructions. Every motorist's first aid box contains a leaflet and the Red Cross produces a wall chart. Although the Red Cross and St. John's give instruction to schools, Guides and youth clubs, most of the teaching in schools is given with rescue-from-drowning lessons by the Royal Life Saving Society.

Further increases in kiss-of-life classes are limited by a lack of money. All the first aid societies are voluntary organisations, and receive no money from the Government. Indeed every other life saving society in the Commonwealth receives government support. The British organisation does receive 25,000 towards the cost of teaching children to rescue drowning people, but nothing for teaching how to revive them.

EVELYN COX



Nest eggs left with us have a way of hatching.

All over the country National Westminster branches are hoarding nest eggs for people.

Some people are saving for colour television, others for central heating. Some are just putting a few pounds aside until they've decided what it's going to be for. Helping people save is just one of our services. With a Deposit or Savings Account, you can put aside a certain sum regularly, say every payday. Sit back, and wait for it to pile up.

And to add to the pile we pay you good interest for the loan of your money. Even if you think you'll never save, have a word with your local NatWest people. There are 3,600 branches in England and Wales, so there should be one near you. Maybe it's not often you see a broody hen sitting on NatWest branches. You can't see other people's nest eggs underneath either—but that doesn't mean they're not there. So isn't it time you laid one of your own?

National Westminster Bank
Simply there to help

to the Editor Letters to the Editor Letters to the Editor

Whose myth in Ireland?

IT is not easy to see why Peregrine Worsthorne should hold Mr. Lynch up to ridicule for his failure to put forward concrete plans for the abolition of partition, or what purpose is served by lecturing him on the folly of thinking that a solution could be usefully imposed by force.

While all Irishmen, and indeed all men of common sense, must agree that the noity of Ireland is ideally desirable, both Mr. Lynch and all other responsible Southern leaders have for long been insisting that that unity can only come about with the consent of the North.

If Mr. Worsthorne found Dukhloers ready to talk about the abolition of partition I can only think that this was because he wanted to talk about it himself and they with their characteristic courtesy bemoaned him. At the last election no political party in its manifesto made any reference to partition and it is my experience that it bulks very little in Dublin's conversation.

The myth is mainly in Mr. Worsthorne's mind and those who do refer to it usually do so to thank God that they have not the responsibility for looking after Mr. Polesey. I have found even among Northern Unionists considerable praise for the wisdom and courage of Mr. Lynch who, far from desecrating Mr. Worsthorne's ridicule, has under very difficult circumstances prevented his Government from becoming embroiled in the troubles of the North.—CHRISTOPHER HOLLIS, Frome, Somerset

My admiration of Peregrine Worsthorne, I am sorry to say, has now been destroyed. He suggests that the Southern Irish

Government Ministers seem to want Britain to solve the problem, and not leave them holding the monstrous baby. Surely anyone who has read the history books knows that Britain conceived this "baby" by planting the Scottish settlers in Ulster in the first instance. This was, is and will continue to be the Irish problem, and until such time as the English Government finds a way to solve the fearsome set-up all the frustrating circumstances will continue.

What the solution might be I cannot hazard a guess, but to the meantime let us be fair and face the truth and not pass the buck to the Government of Southern Ireland.—BRIAN L. M. MYLAND, Southsea, Hants.

From Sir John Lomas
THE Worsthorne diagnosis is full of wit and good sense, but its conclusion suggests no remedy. He opines, quite rightly, that the present impasse suits Dublin: so—he leaves it unsaid—we must settle for a permanent state of urban insurgency in Ulster with the Queen's Army in the rôle of "fall-guy".

To this Englishman, Sir, that's not nearly good enough. There is a remedy, and a simple one. It arises from the truth that the existing Anglo-Irish set-up favours the Republic in every particular. Irish citizens, though insisting on alien status, enjoy full rights of citizenship in the United Kingdom. They can enter freely, vote, be elected to office, occupy top jobs in the Civil Service or State agencies, gain pensions and have them paid on their doorsteps in Eire.

Hence by the present inter-treaty status Eire has every advantage, and Britain none; and especially, no protection

from those Irish who make war on us. In the face of this obvious alignment of factors, there is a sure and safe path for U.K. diplomacy to square that balance, and—at the same time—restore peace to Ulster.

It could be done neatly and swiftly by serving notice in Dublin to terminate all Anglo-Irish treaties, with a reasonable lapse. Then the relationship of the two countries would be between two free foreign States—no better and no worse.

With the prospect of all their advantages—free entry, the vote, free remittance, etc.—due to disappear, Dublin would no longer find the status quo so pleasing. And we should meet them halfway. With notice of termination, we should offer to re-negotiate limbo-treaties beginning six months after the last act of violence occurs in Ulster.

If we really want a final settlement, this is how we can get it; and we must, for there is no other way to get our troops out of this kind of warfare in which they are always targeted, and their opponents always under cover. JOHN LOMAS, Llanelli, Anglesey.

MR. WORTHORNE'S article demonstrates conscientiously the dilemma in which Britain now finds itself. But surely he doesn't expect the Irish Government to discuss its proposals for a British declaration of intent with a journalist? This is a matter between the two Governments.

Britain is already almost imperceptibly starting to disengage herself from the North of Ireland (e.g. Alder Grove Airport, Short Strand, & Harland etc.) and this process will continue.

The British Government should now initiate talks with the Irish Government to discuss the timing of a gradual withdrawal of financial, economic and political support from the Six Counties, and the resultant consequences for the Irish Government, preparatory to the issue of joint public statements by both Governments about the future status of that part of Ireland.

Mr. Worsthorne is probably right about our insouciant attitude in Dublin. But after years of fruitless approaches to Britain and her self-styled "loyalist" subjects in the Six Counties we are forced to murmur "a plague on both your houses." Nevertheless, if the British and Irish Governments can work out a phased unification programme for Ireland, we can and will face the responsibilities of nationhood for a 32-county Ireland, trust Mr. Worsthorne would concede that we have already demonstrated our capability in this direction after 50 years of self-government in a 28-county Ireland.—V. FANNING, Dublin 5.

POINTS

Identity cards: I wonder how many of your readers still carry their wartime identity cards. Mine came in useful in Norway a year or two ago when I wanted to cross the Channel by sea and had left my passport at the hotel. I don't see why anyone but a criminal should object to carrying one.—C. C. HOWES, Leeds.

Stockpiles: Someone should inform the Women's Lib. movement that, according to Marika Hanbury Tenison, instead of pursuing fascinating independent careers they ought to be in the kitchen hovering over a stockpot of (quote) "vegetable trimmings, meat bones and akio, bacon rinds, meat juices, gravy, the skins of onions and tomatoes, stalks of parsley, and herbs." I wonder just how true a picture this is of the average Franchiser. Do they never use an instant stock cube?—(Mrs.) I. E. HULIN, Bramley, Surrey.

Dog Watch: The appalling case and the subsequent establishment in Cornwall, described by magistrates as being like a "canine chamber pot," is a disturbing and disturbing to urge Government action. Why not register these establishments and subject them to spot checks by qualified inspectors?—(Mrs.) W. R. WALLACE, Harpenden, Herts.



Welcome them

MAY I echo your sentiments about extending a more hearty welcome to tourists in London? The more cosmopolitan and colourful the capital becomes the better, and it would be so pleasant for a change if the public would stop to consider the benefits the tourists bring us (and I don't necessarily mean hard cash).

Their patronage of the theatre and the arts in general often enables managements to mount more ambitious productions during the rest of the year on the proceeds of their summer takings. The wider range of goods available in the shops and the proliferation of different cuisines can only be to our advantage.

And who knows, perhaps their demands for better standards—as I witnessed recently when a Danish gentleman complained in no uncertain terms to the proprietor of a café about the lack of cleanliness, facilities and slow service—much to the embarrassment of the uncomplaining English customers—might even make us pull our socks up a bit.—R. B. MCKENZIE, Harrow, Middlesex.

Arch-marks

RICHARD BENNETT, in his review last Sunday of "Fouché: The Unprincipled Patriot," by Hubert Cole, stated that Stefan Zweig's "Fouché," the Political, which Cassell published in an English translation in 1930, is the only other study in English of this man. This is not correct. In 1928 Allen and Unwin published "Fouché: The Man Napoleon Feared," by Nils Forsell, translated by Anna Barwell. Perhaps we should not be too harsh in our judgment of this reputedly efficient and remorseless man, Fouché, since his memory does serve to remind us that, after all, it is possible to outwit and out-terrorise terrorists, and, from his claim that "where there are three together, I have always one listening," to outmark even the most secret Anarchists.—(Rev.) E. E. HUGHES, Wells, Somerset.

Song which failed to amuse

LIKE the clergyman and the "Lucy" story, we now get another of the "We are not amused" anecdotes in last Sunday's issue.

To put the facts straight, it was during Mrs. Ormiston Chant's anti-saloon campaign that the parody of the revivalist hymn was invented. Some say it originated with a frequent visitor to the "Plough," Clapham, who started it, and that the words were by Dan Leno who

Why Bristol isn't grateful

IT is ironic that Mandrake should choose the Sunday following the successful Second Reading in the House of Commons of the Bristol West Docks Bill to accuse the Bristol Corporation of apathy.

A strange comment on a city which has fought consistently for six years to persuade Parliament to allow us to spend our own money on our own docks.

Is he aware that the s.s. Great Britain, of which he writes, was possibly the most unlucky ship ever launched in Bristol, and certainly a financial disaster?

In 1852 the Bristol Journal of February 14 remarked: "The accounts of the company show... disastrous results... The loss of the Great Britain alone was £107,869, and on the works [established by Brunel to build the ship] £47,777."

Far worse, in the eyes of Bristol historians, was the loss to Liverpool of the passenger trade won for Bristol by the Great Western. The early voyages of this ship were a triumph for Brunel, and with the Great Western Railway link with London, the success of Bristol as a transatlantic terminus seemed to be assured. If more similar ships were brought into service at once.

Instead of this, Brunel took four years to build the Great Britain, during which time Mr. Cunard and his Mersey friends had built and put into service six ships of the Great Western type. Another 17 months were to elapse before the ship made its experimental cruise. This was largely due to the weight of the engines, causing "the hull to be so deeply immersed as to be unable to pass out of the float."

Can you wonder, then, that the Bristol Corporation looks dubiously at the unfortunate relic, which well-meaning people have towed up and left in our river?

We must be thankful that no one has, as yet, dumped a Bristol Bulldog Fighter on college grounds, and suggested we restore that!—MARCUS HARTNELL, Alderman of Bristol.

In disguise

I AM sure that Cardinal Heenan, if he chooses, is more than capable of answering the letter from the Rev. L. E. Whitmore last Sunday to the effect that he was not a priest, but I shall be grateful if he can find space for this from me.

When Fr. Heenan went to Russia he was a young and relatively inexperienced priest. He knew he was a priest and probably never envisaged a complication such as he encountered there, if he told her that he had come to Russia already a priest and she inadvertently let this information slip out, she and his other associates in Russia might have been punished by the authorities there as a result.—JOYCE F. STEERS, St. Ives, Cornwall.

AS a Catholic who is thankful we are blessed with so many a priest as Cardinal Heenan to lead the Catholic Church in England, I deplore the Rev. L. E. Whitmore's letter. He criticises the Cardinal for not revealing to Lola that he was already a priest when he was discovered after his return to England, that she had formed a strong affection for him.

The effect of a callous revelation of the full truth on a young woman, in an emotional state of mind and groping her way back to the faith, can well be imagined. The Cardinal's gentle deception in order to spare the girl's feelings is an example of consideration for others which should always govern a Christian's actions.—B. FITZGERALD, Aylesbury, Bucks.



Lunchtime relaxation in the sunshine on the patio of the Phene Arms, Chichester

Eating al fresco

ONE thing which has been made plain by the sudden spell of good weather is that, if the British want to take to the great outdoors to eat, it is now a great deal easier for them to do so than ever before. It would be an exaggeration to say that every street is bursting with gay, Continental-style cafés, but it is true that every kind of eating place, from pubs and pizzerias to top-grade restaurants are busy bringing out the tables and umbrellas, if they have a spot of ground to call their own.

There, of course, lies the snag. The ground really does have to be their own: none of the messy Parisian cluttering up of the public footpaths for us. As Westminster Council put it: "You could apply to use the pavement and the application would be considered, but it's highly unlikely to be granted. And even with your own forecourt you could still run the risk of obstruction."

With this distinct lack of encouragement from the authorities, it is surprising that so many restaurateurs make the effort. However, if they can manage it, it is well worth their while. Stella Brett, who owns L'Artiste Assouffé in Westbourne Grove, decided two years ago to make use of her garden and deck it out with tables, umbrellas and lanterns.

"It's been a great success," she says. "People love the idea of eating in a garden in spring and summer and we're taking orders up to 12 o'clock."

Mr. John Pitcairn, of the Mardis Gras in Harrington Road, S.W.7, has had the same experience. He used just to have coffee tables on his terrace, but now it is a full-scale dining area and on warm nights his turning customers away.

Obviously, given the chance, we are as fond of al fresco eating as any other nation, so wouldn't it be possible to make it just a bit easier for restaurateurs to give us what we want?

MARY BROGAN

WINE

Days of wine and rosés



Glass to enhance summer drinks and food. Foreground, left to right: champagne sundae glass from Dartington, 59p; Bark glass tumbler from Whitefriars, 56p; Dartington Bulldog tumbler glass, 59p, all from Heals, 196, Tottenham Court Road, W.1; Riedel "drink in" glass, set of six £6-60 from Liberty, Regent Street, W.1; Timo Sarpaneva's tankard for Itala of Finland, £1-15 at Heals.

Background, left to right: Frascati wine glass, set of four, £6-50; Frascati pitcher from Orrefors, £4-35; Orrefors engraved salad set, £5-75, all from Heals; carafe, 40p from Habitat, 155/159, Tottenham Court Road, W.1, and branches.

BY JOHN MORRELL

currently selling at 50p in Fine Fare stores. Victoria Wine-Tyler shops have a good range including a dry Bordeaux Rosé at 89p and Don Cortez Spanish come from Tavel oar Avignon and the same shops have a Tavel Rosé by Grants of St. James's which I like for its body and strength at 85p.

Little bottles are popular now and many stores have a selection of attractive medium-dry rosé from Corsica at 81p and Chardonnay, a French rosé at 84p imported by Cole, mao of Norwich in this size, while Peter Dominie sborgs

have Carafino Rosé at 81p, a French blend.

For post orders, El Vino of 47, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, sell a medium-dry Tavel Rosé of pleasant fragrance for 80p and are one of the few firms to send six bottles carriage paid. From the Loire comes a 1970 Cabernet d'Anjou Rosé, dearer but estate-bottled by P. Chêne in the case of Robert James, Son & Co. who offer a dozen at £12-60 from their cellars at 29, Aslett, Street, London, SW18 2BE.

Lighter white wines for summer include Macon Blanc and I recently much enjoyed a 1970 from Georges Dubouef at the Michelin-starred Mère Blanc restaurant in Vonnas near Macon. Robert Jackson of 172 Piccadilly, W.1 sell it here for 85p.

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and agriculture, our social security system. These facts are yours for the asking. The latest Fact Sheet No. 9 ("The Industrial Arguments") and No. 10 ("Some Questions Asked") are available now. "Britain & Europe", a short version of the White Paper, is also being made available.

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South 14 West 14 North 14 East 14	South 14 West 14 North 14 East 14

Declarer therefore won the first trick with ♠A and led ♠10 running. The trick when West failed to cover.

East ducked, so declarer entered dummy with ♠A and led ♠K, which East won with ♠A while declarer discarded a heart and West followed with ♠J. All would have been well for declarer at this point if East had returned a spade but unfortunately he led a club so declarer could not make more than 10 tricks.

Declarer's visualisation was faulty. He was correct in placing East with ♠A and a singleton heart, but he failed to appreciate that ♠J must be held by either the East or West. At the second trick, ♠10 should be overtaken by ♠Q and if ♠A is held up, ♠K should be played from dummy. A lucky slam would then have been made for a top on the board.

مسألة لالصل

Touch of glamour for summer evenings



From C & A's new collection, going into the shops from mid-August: left: red satin trouser suit, with flared pants £65.00; right: heavy-weight denim blazer suit, with button-trimmed sleeves and cuffs, £7.25.

By MARY BROGAN

SHOPPING is over, to most people, the most enticing prospect at the best of times and the sales period is certainly not the best of times. However, surprising though it may seem, there are those who will brave the hurly-burly simply to buy a dress rather than hunt for a bargain.

What exactly are these dedicated shoppers looking for? Just now, while others search frantically through the rails of jersey dresses, furs and last year's swim-suits, for economy's sake? The answer seems to be evening dresses. Whether the reason is that customers want to add a bit of glamour to holiday wardrobes, or simply that the belated arrival of warm weather brings out a sudden rash of parties, the result is that the shops find it worth their while to keep a good stock of leisure wear available right through the summer season.

Not unnaturally, the most popular lines are the casual styles, rather than full-scale

ANYONE who is prudently planning ahead for her autumn wardrobe will be glad to know that C & A have coming into their shops from next month one of their best collections yet. Trouser suits, co-ordinates, minis, midis, and, particularly, suedes, are all there. Their remarkable prices are already well known, but it is well worth taking a look at the cut and quality of the new lines.



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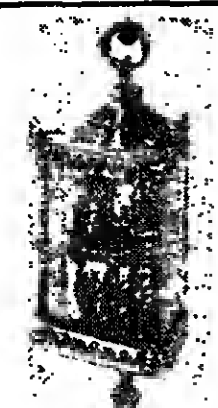
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Spanish Renaissance pendant, £1,200 from the Cameo Corner exhibition

I have seen opened last week at Cameo Corner (26, Museum Street, London W.C.1). It is interesting largely because all the jewellery is made of quartz, one of the most common minerals in the earth's crust but at the same time one of the most fascinating and varied of gem stones. The earliest piece is a corneol and decorated gold bead necklace with drop cornelians that is possibly as old as 2,000-3,000 B.C. The most recent examples are representative of the work of a number of young British designers. All the pieces are for sale and prices range from £4 to £1,200. The exhibition is on until July 30.



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ST/14

Coping with 4,000 for tea

By CHRISTINE VERITY

THE Queen held four garden parties at Buckingham Palace last week. Normally, it is three, but this year she gave a special one for the 50th anniversary of the British Legion.

How, one wonders, does a Palace garden party work? For a fact, it does. After the event one can report that 4,000 people (and this is half the usual number of guests) spent a happy afternoon. Apart from the presence of the Royal party it could have been a giant village fête.

For every garden party the gates of the Palace open promptly at 3.15 p.m. People go quietly through the blazing sun in their best suits and hats, mingling somewhat awkwardly with the hot pants and blue jeans of the bewildered tourists.

The Metropolitan Police have been warning the already over-burdened London car driver that certain roads will be closed or turned into one-way streets during party time. This year, even more policemen are around because of the ticket taker's score.

Organisation for the party itself began months before the event. The guests are recommended by different organisations and three to four weeks before the event, invitations are sent out.

As we finally emerge on to the lawn, one of the two regimental bands present plays selections from the show. A small pennant flies in the wind to indicate which hand is playing. When it flutters gently in the breeze the signal is taken and the other hand strikes up. Groups of British

Legion gentlemen stand proudly displaying their medals. What with the bands and the tents, it is all like a scene from "Oh, What A Lovely War".

Everything is taken care of. St. John Ambulance waits with a fully equipped medical van, plus doctors and nurses. Radio operators connect the

type of staff and the right amount of food. We've put a bigger spread on than usual today," I was told. "Some of these people have come a long way". An awful lot was being consumed: huns, biscuits, iced coffee. For some it was obviously more important than the Queen.

At the bottom of the garden the flamingos stand in the sun. But reality is nearly in the form of two discreetly placed tents which are lavatories. The plumbing is a permanent fixture which is covered over by grass during the year.



In the ladies' tent one can use an ivory-backed hair brush, dab a bit of Atkinson's cologne behind the ear and hear how lovely Prince Edward is from attendants.

Although I could not go inside the gentlemen's tent, I was told it sported footmen to hand guests soap and towel. But the real point of being there as Christopher Hollie said, was to see the Queen. The Royal party emerge from the Caernarvon Room at 4 p.m. every time. The hand starts to play the National Anthem when the sign is given, and they are soon in our midst spurred on by a splendid rendering of the waltz sequence from "Der Rosenkavalier".

Although a certain amount of forethought has gone into choosing the guests for presentation, all members of the Royal family seem to chat freely. They make their way, aided by toytown yeomen (who actually change guard) from one group to another. "This lot is very well-behaved," one woman said over his ruff. "Sometimes they can be uncontrollable."

Lyons spend five months preparing for the garden parties, carefully choosing the "right

main van with other parts of the garden so that if something goes wrong it can be dealt with "quickly and discreetly".

The main interest lies around the tea tent, outside which a row of waitresses stand to attention. Lyons are in charge of the catering for the ordinary guests, and for the diplomatic tea tent. The Queen's catering is dealt with by the Royal Household.

Lyons spend five months preparing for the garden parties, carefully choosing the "right

Rockhounds in search of an Aladdin's cave

By VICTORIA REILLY

ARTHUR COURT, an American interior designer, and Rowley Collier, an Englishman who manages a London shop, have never actually met but if they did they'd have a lot in common for both are "rockhounds" members of that growing fraternity who scour the world's surface for gemstones and crystals.

Collecting rocks is no longer a rusty, amateur pursuit suggesting nothing more than pleasant ambles along beaches, invigorating hunts through quarries or hair-raising climbs up mountain tops.

Increasingly, the whiff of commercial gain hangs temptingly on the air: people must have jewels for cutting, jewellers "findings" for setting, not to mention mineral specimens for lazy collectors.

It is, in fact, to cater for the latter that Arthur Court has just flown into London. For Mr. Court, as well as being a successful interior designer up and down the Californian coast, is also a "sculptor". He mounts crystal specimens and does a roaring trade in "nature's sculpture" from coast to coast.

Now he has hit the British Isles, for tomorrow Harrods

open their Arthur Court boutique, an Aladdin's-cave of tourmalines, calcite, quartz, fluorite, amethysts and agates, shimmering beneath spotlights and pivoting on brass, chromed-steel and perspex mounts.

Definitely no hard digging needed here, simply a fairly ample exchange of money (anything from £7.50 to around £1,000) and a bit of careful spotlighting back home.

Unlike Mr. Court, who actually owns five mines in Nevada and Arizona, Rowley Collier satisfies his love of rocks by collecting them at home and selling them at work. For the shop he manages (Gemrocks Limited, 7/8, Holborn, London, W.C.1) is one of the largest in this country specialising in the raw materials and working tools of lapidary.

About 80 per cent. of his customers are actively making things whether they are items of jewellery, decorative wall plaques or lamp bases. The other 20 per cent. are simply mineral collectors or people who fancy a hunk of crystal as an ornamental object.

But although there will always be practical people who like pottering about making jewellery, there are others, like me, who prefer to buy it ready-made. Whether you want to buy or merely to look, one of the most interesting and time-spawning exhibitions of jewel-

not rock - hard when eaten. ANOTHER sweet I came across recently impressed me because of its exotic appearance, which completely belied the simplicity with which it was made. Now that strawberries have dropped in price to a realistic level this exotic gâteau cannot be anything but an outright winner.

Strawberry Cream Gâteau

Puff pastry is such a time consuming thing to make oneself that I have no compunction in buying a frozen variety and I defy anyone to tell the difference.

1 lb. puff pastry, ½ pint cream, 2 oz. caster sugar, 2 drops vanilla essence. 1 lb. strawberries (hulled and sliced). Icing sugar.

Roll pastry out very thinly and cut into three circles about 8½ in. in diameter. Brush the surface of each with a little water and sprinkle over a very thin dusting of caster sugar. Place them on a dampened baking sheet and bake in a hot oven (400F. Reg. 6) for 5-10 minutes until well risen and golden brown. Leave to cool on

the baking sheet and then split each circle carefully in two with a long sharp knife.

Whip cream until stiff and mix in the sugar and vanilla essence. Spread pastry circles with whipped cream, cover with strawberries and sautéed layers neatly together. Sift a little icing sugar over the top and chill in a refrigerator until ready to serve.

SIMPLICITY is so often the essence of good food and the following recipe for a quick fruit sweet combines both simplicity and a fresh, unusual, flavour.

Highland Fling (4 servings)

4 fresh peaches, juice of 2 lemons. 2 tablespoons honey. 2 tablespoons whisky. ½ pint cream.

Peel peaches and cut into thin slices. Arrange them in four glasses or goblets.

Combine lemon juice and honey in a saucepan and heat gently, stirring well, until honey is melted. Add whisky and pour over the peaches. Leave until cold and top with whipped cream.

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COOKERY

WHAT I LEARNED FROM CHEZ LÉON

By MARIKA HANBURY TENISON

MOST of us collect something. As a writer about food, I collect recipes, for all courses, from all countries, and to meet all occasions. Sometimes I come across some unexpected gem which is as exciting to me as finding an old master in a junk shop is to an art collector.

Recently I came across one such gem in a quiet back street in Truro. News had reached me that it would be worth my while visiting a new restaurant there called Chez Léon which had been opened by a husband and wife team.

At first sight Chez Léon was out over prepossessing. The upstairs restaurant with a few vintage-topped tables, was reached through a side door set beside a boutique; the small crowded room had the air of an old fashioned tea room rather than a first-class restaurant.

My spirits rose, however, when I looked at the menu for the day. The choice was

not extensive, but the items each sounded so delicious that I had a hard time making up my mind between the various dishes. After a fish soup made from freshly caught local fish, tomatoes, garlic and a few other subtly blended ingredients, followed by a steak chasseur cooked to a mouth-watering perfection, I was happily convinced that Chez Léon, like those world famous restaurants in France, has built up its reputation through the standard of its food and not of its surroundings.

I finished my meal with a sweet invented by the proprietor and chef, Monsieur Rapoport: a light airy, ice cold concoction which I considered a masterpiece.

He called his masterpiece Biscuit Amantine and was kind enough to give me the recipe.

Biscuit Amantine (6 portions) 3 oz. blanched split almonds. 2 egg whites. 4 oz. sugar.

Whip egg whites until stiff and gradually beat in the hot syrup; leave to cool.

Whip cream until thick. Reserve some of the crushed almonds for decoration and fold the rest with the cream and Marsale. Into the egg white mixture. Turn into six small dishes and freeze until solid in the ice-making compartment of a refrigerator. The Biscuits Amantines should be taken from the refrigerator for a short time before serving as they should be iced but

not rock - hard when eaten.

CONCIERGE CHIEF

By CHARLES CURRAN

MY wife makes good soup—but I miss her, all the same. So said the cannibal chief at dinner. Lord Butler quotes that jest in *The Art of the Possible*. It sums up the book. For this autobiography exhibits him as the wife, and the Tory party as the cannibal chief.

Rab, as we go on calling him, is the greatest Prime Minister *manqué* in our history. Why did he fail to reach the top? His account of his life, a piercing piece of self-analysis, supplies the answer. Like Mary Queen of Scots, his end was in his beginning.

When you look at England, and Keynes, you see that ever since the Middle Ages a few families have produced eminent men out of all proportion to their numbers. Rab came from such a family. His ancestors were country gentlemen with a hereditary strain of mental ability. Over several centuries, they bred University prize-men, heads of Cambridge colleges, public school headmasters, Members of Parliament, procurators for our Indian Empire.

Rab was born in India in 1902. His father and uncle were Provincial Governors there. He grew up in their world. It was a world of educated autocrats, benevolent paternalists with a sense of mission; cool, responsible men governing for the good of the governed. It planted in him the ambition to become Viceroy. Non-familialist, "can still give me the sharpest of pangs."

His Indian childhood marked Rab for life. It did that physically; for he broke his right arm when thrown from a horse,

The Art of the Possible by LORD BUTLER. Hamish Hamilton, £3.75.

never recovered full use of it, and could not play games. It did so psychologically, too. For it conditioned the boy who went on to Marlborough, to Cambridge (where he collected Firsts in French, History, and International Law), and into Parliament at 26. He was an M.P. for 36 years.

Reading Rab, you see that his Toryism was the product of his family. He inherits them with proud pieties. From them he inherited two basic beliefs: the need to keep things going, and the need to do that with due regard to the feelings, the prejudices and the irrationality of his fellow-men.

Those beliefs were his ancestors' working creed. Armed with that, and generations of Butlers had helped to steer England through the storms of history, to preserve the Pax Britannica over pain and pine. Armed with that, their descendant carved a career in the House of Commons.

Rab charts it in his book. He was Under-Secretary for India 1932-1937, Junior Minister of Labour 1937-38, Foreign Under-Secretary 1938-41, Education Minister 1941-45. From 1945 to 1951 he directed the intellectual renaissance of post-war Toryism. From 1951 to 1964 he sat in the Tory Cabinets. At every stage, and in every job, he put his beliefs into practice. He strove to keep things going.

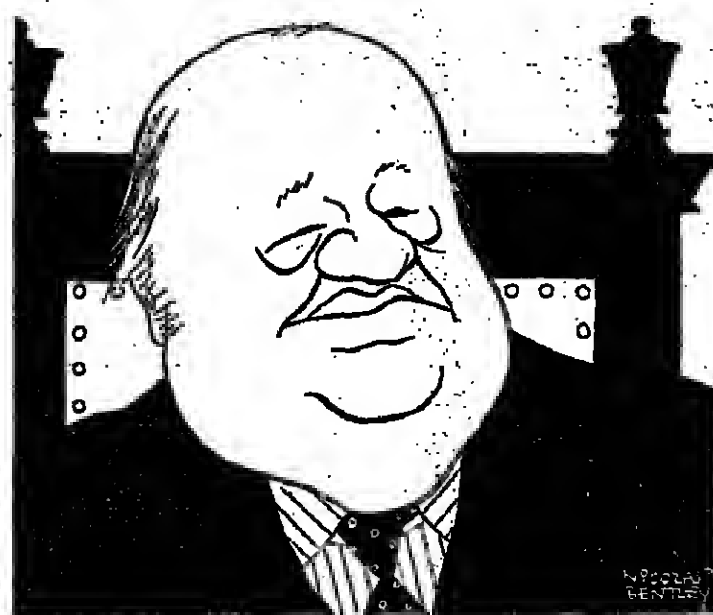
He was the perpetual caretaker, the concierge with a conscience. He wanted to look after the tenants, prevent them

from quarrelling, help them to live as happily as their limitations would allow them to do. He wanted, also, to give them an ethos for all this; and he saw the Tory party as the delivery van.

To keep things going, here and in the outside world, Rab felt in his bones that this was the most that reasonable men could hope for. As a pre-1939 Minister, he was for appeasing Hitler. Privately, no doubt, he thought that one was a fanatic, and the other a lunatic. Still, there they were. Calling them names would not make them vanish. Better try, therefore, to stop them from cutting loose, and doing harm to England.

Studying Rab's apology, you detect a resemblance between him and an earlier English statesman. This is the 17th-century Lord Halifax, the great Parliamentarian Virtuoso who christened himself *The Trimmer*. Halifax laid it down that "positive decisions are always dangerous—especially in politics." Rab might well say ditto.

Consequently (as he reveals) Churchill found him anti-pathetic. So, apparently, did Macmillan. So did large sections of the Tory party. Nor was this surprising. *The Trimmer* is always useful in politics, and often indispensable. Yet he lacks something. He associates, recognises his deficiency. He has the will to manage, but not the will to conquer. He declines to go for broke.



RAB BUTLER
Apologia for a "Trimmer"

Twice in his career, Rab shrank back. He did that in 1937 when Eden resigned after Suez. He did it again in 1963, when Macmillan resigned. Each time he stood within reach of the Premiership. Each time he failed to grasp it. He relates both episodes in revelatory detail.

His account of 1963 is loaded with ruefulness. You see him trying to purge his mind of painful, tormenting memories. For then he held the ace of trumps. He had only to insist on the succession, to refuse to serve under anyone else, and the prize was his.

He names the Ministers who urged him to stand firm: Macleod, Powell, Mandling, Brooke, Erroll, Boyd-Carpenter, Boyle. He describes Redmayne, the Tory Chief Whip, telling him that the majority of the party wanted Sir Alec, not him.

Redmayne, I think, was right. As a Tory M.P. at the time, I believed that Rab was our best choice as vote-getter, but that the vote-getters inside the party were too strong for him to overcome. They felt about him as Gladstone did about the mule in Sicily.

"I have been on the back of the beast for many scores of hours. It has rendered me much valuable service. Yet I cannot get up the smallest shred of feeling for it. I can neither love it nor like it."

Given Rab's inheritance, this feeling was inevitable. Useful as he is, a Trimmer cannot have magnetism. The attributes that make him valuable, dear him from the summit. His party zealots react to him like Roy Campbell looking at South Africa's novelists. They say: "We see the snail and the tortoise at all right. But where's the bloody horse?"

ROMANCING AT SECOND HAND

By NEVILLE BRAYBROOKE

C. B. H. KITCHIN, A Short Walk in Williams Park. Chatto, £1.50.

JANICE ELLIOTT, A State of Peace. Hodder, £2.10.

FRANK NORMAN, Dodgem-Greaser. Hodder, £1.75.

CHARLES HALDEMAN, Teagarden's Gang. Cape, £2.50.

SHEILA ROSS, A Log Across the Road. Collins, £2.25.

THE narrator of *A Short Walk in Williams Park* lives near Kensington Gardens, but prefers to wander farther afield. The London parks are his obsession. Sometimes he goes north to Clissold and Epsbury, sometimes due east to Bethnal Green. Waterlow on Highgate Hill is his favourite.

Then he finds a rival south of the river—one with a lake, a Gothic bandstand, and a fine statue of William IV. It has an air of "down-at-heel gentility struggling against destitution."

Much of this is autobiography. The late C. B. H. Kitchin published 14 novels, and was a keen walker and botanist. At Oxford, before the first world war, he read Classics and was hard to tempt from the Latin name of any plant. Later, he became a writer of the Bar and next of the Stock Exchange. During the second world war, he taught at a school. "Everything by starts and nothing long," was his own summation of his career.

In London it was his habit to arrive early at a friend's house to kill time by exploring the nearest park, and it was on a visit to Francis King (whom he subsequently appointed to be his literary executor) that the idea for the present book came to him during a short walk in Battersea Park. The manuscript lay amongst his papers. The tale it offers is a haunting one told with wit, grace and distinction.

The teller is Mr. Norton, a semi-retired partner in a firm of spice importers, who has reached the age when he likes to view romance at second-hand. Inquisitive by nature, he has always found eavesdropping a temptation. He only goes into his office now and again and one summer's afternoon, sitting on a deck chair in Williams Park, he overhears a conversation between two lovers.

Slowly he becomes involved in their affairs, meeting first the girl and next Edward Barnes and his wife. When a wealthy cousin of Mrs. Barnes dies unexpectedly, the police suspect her husband of poisoning, and Mr. Norton decides to attend the inquest.

His comments on the proceedings in court show what a

brilliant barrister he could have been. In fact like the author of *A Short Walk in Williams Park*, Mr. Norton emerges as a man whose chief roles here are confined to being a detective, a go-between and a Prospero. L. P. Hartley contributes the foreword.

Janice Elliott's new novel is set in London immediately after the war. Calling it *A State of Peace*, she remarks on the second page that "there was no sign in the quiet streets of peace having been won." Instead, a general feeling of uneasiness clings to the capital and the problem of facing the book's characters is one of adapting to a rapidly changing society.

Mrs. Armitage, in her late fifties, refuses to do so. Blindly Tory and middle class in her allegiances, she sees parliament as a corrupt and dishonest place. "I'm a Tory," she says. "I don't think I shall very much care to live in this world."

Between her two daughters and herself there exists a love-hate relationship. They are step-sisters, and Catherine, who is the younger and painfully conscious of her large body, is the more vulnerable: her father deserted her mother when she was a child, and he has left his mark. Her breakdown comes as no surprise.

Oliver is made of sturdier stuff and gets drawn into politics—what are best described as "home-front politics," and in this instance are concerned with squatters' rights. The scene when a column of women with prams and men with carts laden with household goods took over some luxury blocks of flats on Camden Hill is vividly recreated. Oliver is put in charge by "The Party" of seeing that everyone has food and water. On another occasion, she wonders "why they referred to it as The Party, as if it were the only one."

"A State of Peace" is Miss Elliott's eighth novel and her most impressive. It is beautifully paced and, at times, most moving. There is also one glorious moment when she gives her fancy full rein, suggesting that in the entrails of every

JANICE ELLIOTT
Home-front politics

great hospital there is a man employed to stoke the boilers, so that the right kind of winter flowers may burst into their hour, and die—all in the same day.

Frank Norman was brought up in a Barnardo's Home, but when he was 16, joined a travelling fair, becoming Greaser, his own boyant memoirs of this time, are presented with punch and a nice reliance on rhyming slang ("Duke of Kent... rent" etc.).

One horrifying account of a sideshow recalls Meybebe, the specialty of Compton Wickmore, a rascalous showman who was a fisher's act by biting off the head of a live rat. Less than 2 years ago he was still touring.

Captions, like news flashes, break up the text of *Teagarden's Gang*. They reinforce the claustrophobic atmosphere of the novel. Haldeaman gives his third novel, with various sections titled as Moving Pictures, Skills and Coming Attractions. Jack Teagarden has stumbled upon a short cut for making money in the show business. From Alcatraz cell he relays his story.

Prohibition is only one subject satirised. Others are getting enterprise, electric materialism, the time machine and the robot in the *Labors desert*. Much of it is funny in a Marx-Brothers way, but the problem of cloning (as somebody says here) is not to start people laughing but to make them keep it up. Before I was half way, I was yawning.

Ten men of seven different nationalities are driving through the Malaysian jungle in 1952 when they suddenly see a log across the road. Is it a booby trap set up by terrorists? A Log Across the Road is Sheila Ross's starting-point for an excursion into their lives and what brought them together. An excursion that encompasses the Battle of Britain, the fall of Singapore, the Nazi invasion of Europe and the Japanese prison camps.

Frequently a form of allusion is used: "I am Donald Thom, sergeant, Canadian Army, but Scottish by ancestry."

An undertaking of such magnitude is ambitious, but if the writing is pedestrian, a case of industry rather than artistry.

THE KING'S PERSON

By DAVID MATHEW

Henry VIII: The Mask of Royalty by LACEY BALDWIN. Smith, Cape, £2.95.

the King's attachment to the Book of Leviticus.

The account of the King's health is exact and valuable. The author makes the interesting statement that the explicit suggestion that King Henry suffered from syphilis cannot be traced further back than 1898.

A passage dealing with the Court will convey the quality of this book. "As a dwelling to house the royal family," writes Prof. Baldwin Smith:

"the court is fairly easy to compute. It consists of the Privy Chamber, that inner layer of service closest to the sovereign, numbering in the neighbourhood of 20 individuals, but this figure does not include the King's physicians, surgeons and apothecaries, his messengers, minstrels and musicians, his nine cup-bearers, carvers and servers, his four squires of the body, his 50 gentlemen pensioners, or the 80 women who guard his rooms."

He then goes on to a meticulous account of the master cooks and their 33 children of the kitchen, the feather-maker, the

King's fool, the librarian, the yeoman and sergeants of the palace, not to mention the hunter and other hunters.

Every writer on this subject is bound to have in some manner a difference of approach and it appears to this reviewer that Prof. Baldwin Smith is inclined to underestimate the deep quality of respect which 16th-century kings inspired in the whole body of their subjects. The account which this author gives of the King's approach to his testamentary dispositions is very interesting.

The actual mistakes in this book are very few. Prof. Baldwin Smith has repeated the mistake that he made in his biography of Catherine Howard in placing the Duchess of Norfolk's house at Horsbarn in Sussex instead of at Horsbarn St. Faith outside Norwich. He refers to Lord Beryvenny and he makes the trivial mistake of calling in the nomenclature of peers. These are all quite unimportant. This book is indispensable reading for anyone who has an interest in King Henry's character.

PAST POSITIVE

By DUFF HART-DAVIS



Bronze lion, a Sumerian temple guardian about 4,000 years old. From the generously illustrated "In Search of Lost Worlds" (Hamlyn, £2.75), by Henri-Paul Eyraud, translated by Lorna Andrade. The book provides a readable history for laymen of some of the great archaeological discoveries of the Near East and eastern Mediterranean.

NEAR the beginning of The Pleasures of Archaeology (Dent, £2.25) Karl E. Meyer advances an ingenious theory to explain why delving into the past has become so popular. Time, he suggests, has replaced space as our terrestrial frontier: the blank spots on the map having been filled in, interest has apparently been transferred to the explorer of the past.

This certainly makes sense; and visitors to the past could have no more attractive a guide than Mr. Meyer. A distinguished American journalist, erudite, witty and widely read, he writes with unflagging enthusiasm, ranging all over the world through the countries to which his job has taken him. In Camelot and Machu Picchu, in Troy and Masada, in Rome, Sagrada and a dozen other sites, he finds things that amuse and stir him. This is no comprehensive guide-book, but a selective history of stimulating facts and memories.

Unless one regularly reads a mass of learned journals, one is apt to miss new finds, the majority of which go unreported in the general press. For this reason alone has taken Mr. Meyer's Archaeology: Discoveries in the 1960s (Cassell, £3.50) is extremely valuable.

A clear and comprehensive summary of the main events of the past decade, it covers not only the work done on well-known sites in Italy, Greece and Turkey, but also events in Russia, Mongolia and Central Africa. Among its mass of information are many curious details—not least those of the value cult at Catal Hüyük, in Turkey.

Nearly 9,000 years ago, some strange culture-rite took place there. Either the bodies of the dead were exposed, so that the flesh would be stripped off by birds and beasts, or humans dressed as vultures for some religious ritual. The puzzle is one of many by which Mr. Meyer leaves the reader pleasantly tantalised.

Another of the places he surveys is Sycharia, a Greek colony in southern Italy which flourished with such extra-

gance between 720 and 510 B.C. that its inhabitants' name came down to us as a symbol for luxury. In search for Sycharia (Dent, £2.75), Dr. H. P. Eyraud describes in a leisurely fashion how the weapons of modern archaeology were used to locate the ancient city.

The principal instrument was a proton magnetometer, which can detect bricks, potsherds and metal at considerable distances beneath ground level.

Such are the difficulties of excavation—every hole dug immediately fills with water—that the discoveries have so far been less interesting than the exploration itself. But the identity of the site has been established beyond question, and one day it may yield riches on the scale of Troy or Mycenae.

Nearer home, Fishbourne (Thames & Hudson, £4.50; paperback, £2.10) is a detailed and well-illustrated account of the great Roman palace and garden discovered during the 1960s near Chichester. The author, Barry Cunliffe, director of Lincoln College, Oxford, gives an excellent idea not only of what the palace must have been like during the Roman occupation, but also of how it gradually came to light.

Verger Italy by Alexander G. McKay (Adams & Dart, £3.50) offers a slow, scholarly journey, rich in quotation and anecdote, through the countryside which the great poet knew; and in Roman and Theodosian (Weidenfeld, £4). Robert Browning has written a lively biography of the man who ruled the straggling Roman Empire for nearly 40 years (A.D. 27-68), which (if that is the word) is as different from the work of a reputation for lechery was outstanding even in that spectacularly depraved era.

THE word Coprophilia, the title of Terence McLaughlin's book (Cassell, £2.10), invites several interpretations. Mr. McLaughlin takes the opportunity to investigate all its possible aspects—the mildest of which, with luck, may just stop short of turning the reader's stomach. For here is the history of dirt, from pollution to poison and from flatulence to fetishism.

Take, if you dare, the zeal of St. Jerome's followers who, with unparalleled asceticism, would invite certain death by washing the feet of lepers with their hair. St. Hugh of Lincoln, a later enthusiast, would embrace the afflicted longingly and without reserve.

More universally abhorrent was the rise of the water-closet manufacturer who, having patented his invention, chose to ignore the extra burden on the

Crusader for the poor

By JULIET CLOUGH

Sister Dora by JO MANTON. Methuen, £3.75.

THE life of Dorothy Pattison reads like a Victorian romance of the most gothic order. The second last of 11 rectory children, brought up in remotest Yorkshire, she and her nine sisters endured a family life of exceptional privation and misery.

Their mother was Evangelical and down-trodden, their father melancholy mad. The eldest son, Mark Pattison, the third schoolmaster of the Low Church rectory, their only contact with the outside world. Mark's temporary affiliation with the Oxford Movement was to have the most profound effect on his emotionally starved sisters; their fervour, their devotion to the Church, to the most terrifying of his paranoid furies and the youngest children "were fought and re-fought over like some devastated village in the wars of religion."

From this wilderness, made

bearable only by her genuine pleasure in nursing the family's mental and physical casualties, Dorothy eventually escaped in 1862 at the age of 30 to learn nursing and self-discipline in the pioneer Anglican sisterhoods near Middleborough. From Coatham, she was sent to a "cottage" hospital in Walsall, where she became a legendary nurse against the odds of a cholera epidemic among the Black Country labourers.

Visitors were later to come from all over the world to see in action her revolutionary innovations in hygiene, artificial respiration, the practice of allowing in children's wards, minor surgery, nursing training and many other things. Sister Dora was fascinating, beautiful and wayward. Her piety and her almost super-

natural sixth sense with patients totally lacked sentimentality. There are grounds for suspecting some strands of her personality with George Eliot's Dorothy in "Middlemarch," but the real Dora could be rude to dogooders, could stop an Irish brawl with a few words, and rode roughshod over at least four suitors.

Her love for the Walsall poor she would have put down as unpractical, and she was a holy life (latterly she was no particular creed) and she died of cancer at 49, her barriers at her funeral were powerless against their great pressure.

In writing Sister Dora, an objective, readable and well-documented account of a remarkable woman, Jo Manton has done much to crack the plaster round a real saint.

AT HOME IN AUTOPIA

By J. W. M. THOMPSON

Los Angeles: The Architecture of Four Ecologies by REYNER BANHAM. A.L.P.P., £2.50.

urbankity and scale. But Dr. Banham is no ordinary visitor.

He was, so to speak, hooked on America before he arrived. So he loves the place, with its obsession with total mobility, its amazing natural setting, its rioting proliferation of architectural idioms, and its undimmed self-confidence in the result of its own peculiar version of the good life.

The four ecologies he defines are Suburbia, the beach communities which make L.A. "the greatest City-on-the-Shore in the world"; the Foothills, which provide perhaps the ultimate suburban escape; the Plains of Id, his apt term for that flat,

grid-patterned heart of the city which most distresses visitors unaccustomed to Los Angeles living; and Autopia, the breath-taking network of motorways which has now merged in the communal mind to become a comprehensible place, its equivalent to a car-obsessed population of "the outdoors" in other, older cultures.

Dr. Banham's book is copiously illustrated and his free-ranging, allusive style is as fitting a common with the restless mobility of his subject. He will cause some second thoughts among the many people who never having seen L.A., think of it as the 20th century's greatest environmental disaster area.

"Sometimes, when an agency starts going downhill, the killers are so busy they can hardly keep up with the work."

At such times: "Doors are kept closed all day long. Everybody has their door closed. The account guys don't come out in the hall. That's where the shrapnel is. Yes, Papa."

The guide covers not only the good guys and the great guys of American advertising, but also the famed, the drinks, the phobias and the weirdos. All sub-human life is here.

ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF

By LIONEL BIRCH

THE title of Jerry Della Femina's book, *From These Wonderful Folks Who Gave You Pearl Harbour* (Pitman, £1.50), echoes the author's flip offering to an advertising agency, deadlocked in its quest for a headline to advertise a Japanese electronics account.

It admirably indicates the favour of the book. In fact, this sassy, personal guide to the jungle of American advertising reads as though it might have been written by Hemingway, during some hitherto undisclosed spell of his as an advertisement copywriter.

The author is particularly strong on the fear that is endemic in many advertising agencies: collective fear of an account, individual fear of rejection, and he is deadly about the agency killers—the hatched men who specialise in handling the fringes.

"Sometimes, when an agency starts going downhill, the killers are so busy they can hardly keep up with the work."

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Kidnappers' country

By RAYNER HEPPENSTALL

SARDINIA is mountainous, poor in natural resources and underpopulated. One form of employment open to young men is kidnapping others and holding them until their well-to-do families have paid up as much as they can and will. It seems a dismal occupation, but in recent years it has grown, and there is evidently a kidnappers' union.

Antonio Cossu is a sociologist, employed as a regional planning officer, and has published a novel, *In the Sardinian Hostage*, he describes ten journeys he made, in a hired car, in November 1968, visiting the brother of a kidnaper victim from Cagliari to the interior to meet masked gunmen. They give these what money

The Sardinian Hostage by ANTONIO COSSU. Bodley Head, £1.50.

has already been raised, argue about how much more is possible, receive messages and orders for the next meeting. The initial demand cannot be met. Finally, a rate for the job is agreed, and the victim is released within an area which has to be searched.

There is no violence, no personal animosity. Mr. Cossu and his companion are as nervous of the police as of the bandits. The police know what is going on and have been told to use tact.

The fear is that they may suddenly feel they can act or that visible contact with them will make the bandits suspicious. And that they may result in a shooting match or hurried flight and the death of the kidnapped

youth, who in general has been treated well.

The effect of all this is very strange indeed and the book has a flavour all its own, some of the excellent translator, Isabel Quigly, must have been lost in translation, since it involves Sardinian dialect. Despite his reason alone has taken Mr. Cossu's sociological

Criminologically, we may say that abduction and illegal restraint will result in panic and murder unless the victim is removed to an underpopulated region and kept there by natives of that region. The Sardinian brothers could not have got away with it anywhere in the United Kingdom.

DESTINATION PARADISE

By WILLIAM WOODS

Walking Good by PETER O'CONNOR. Weidenfeld, £2. Road to Kathmandu, by PATRICK MARNHAM. Macmillan, £2.20.

light. People must have liked him out in Rumania.

Patrick Marnham's Road to Kathmandu is, of course, the hippie road, the dropout road, the road to paradise so many have travelled as "spirit priests in search of a church. And if we want to leave, he asks some what wistfully, will the authorities refuse our lives?"

Mr. Marnham's travellers he accompanied as a reporter have no motivation for any action except that of an unpredictably turning tide in the mind. But he, himself, has an ear—and what an ear—for architects and language. Watch how he builds a life story in four sentences. They meet:

"An oldish man, French, and he said he was looking for his

daughter. He had come to Kathmandu all the way from Valenciennes to find her and take her home. He had paid for her debts and the debts of her friends and now she would not come. He showed Rab that the girl had been kidnapped and his arm and sat by the side of the road and wept."

One wants to quote and quote. There were dust, heat, hunger, officialdom that "took our time and toyed with it. But at the end of the voyage to what in childhood they had always promised themselves, at least one of the travellers found that "the same defeated face was in the mirror, the same fifth surly that region. The same people told him, not a very acute, a very observant, a very sad and well-told story.

Shell Book of
**EXPLORING
BRITAIN**
by Garry Hogg

This is the book for the touring motorist who is tired of the usual progress of most holiday travel. In 1970 Garry Hogg car-travelled 9000 miles, the length and breadth of Britain, rediscovering the off-the-beaten-track, but accessible, places of our towns and countryside. A profusion of colour and monochrome illustrations and the expected Shell quality. Bargain value indeed. £1.85. At all Bookshops. John Baker, 5 Royal Opera Arcade, Pall Mall, London, SW1.

Thrillers

Death has Green Fingers by LIONEL BLACK. Collins, £1.40. Retired colonial and rose-grower assemble for drinks one summer evening and find their host in the greenhouse, throat slit with pruning knife. Fortunately keen little lady journalist is on hand to discover that those of his neighbours who had blackmailed him had dived out of rare roses as well. Read this enjoyable story and you'll never go near a village flower shop again.

Outrage by MARTIN TARMER. Barrie & Jenkins, £1.25. Failed actor selling insurance pulls off enormous deal with gambling club owner who is promptly shot. Evading mysterious would-be murderers in E-types, he makes for Spain and, down to his last peseta, tries to find club owner's mistress daughter in her convent. She is all his romantic dreams but involves him in some nightmare scenes. Francis Goff

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هكذا من الاصل

SUNDAY MORNING WITH

Mandrake

Bernadette and the jinx on Mid-Ulster

Gold in them Bills

HUGH SCANLON wouldn't dream of discussing the Industrial Relations Bill with Employment Secretary Robert Carr round at Mr. Carr's office in St. James's Square. But the two came face to face a week ago at the Industrial Society's latest seminar at the Royal Lancaster Hotel before an audience of 600 businessmen paying £25 each for the privilege of a ring-side seat.

And Jack Jones and the Duke of Edinburgh, two people who are not normally inquired to the public mind, got together last autumn at another seminar to pool their ideas on "Involvement at Work".

Seminars have become big business and organisations like the Industrial Society, which provides training and advisory services aimed at developing a business approach to industrial relations, and the British Institute of Management, depend for much of their income on their ability to think up ideas which will persuade businessmen to take a day off to listen to experts discuss the problems they have left behind at the office.

A number of consultancy firms got into the act, and personnel managers could if they had nothing else to do spend most of their lives at seminars.

Lately, however, the boom in the seminar business has shown signs of going bust. The general economic climate makes firms more reluctant to send their men to seminars, and some Industrial Training Boards have adopted a tougher attitude towards contributing to the cost, and executives feel insecure if they are away from base too often. The latest vogue, however, is for in-company training, with mini-seminars designed to meet a particular company's problems and difficulties.

Things would have been much worse had it not been for the Industrial Relations Bill, which came along and gave a fee for trade union leaders (management speakers often receive only a small fee or, in the case of the Industrial Society, a book token).

One seminar organiser said to Mandrake: "I don't know if it's true, but I think it's been the biggest money-spinner ever, but it can't last for ever. And we don't think the Common Market, which is the next big seminar subject, will do nearly so well."

WHATEVER happened to Donna Rachele's widow? Donna Rachele is alive and well, and desperately trying to sell the flourishing restaurant which she opened nearly a decade ago, near Rimini. The restaurant has gradually become something of a Fascist shrine; and now what has finally turned Donna Rachele sour on the restaurant life is the way her guests have become a target for leftist strong-arm boys who flock there for a punch-up instead of a nosh-up. They feel provoked, apparently, by Donna Rachele's nostalgic food menu, which features such regular specialities as Spaghetti Blackshirt, Beefsteak Benito and Fascist Empire Spagocake.

Two bucks for Warhol

JOHN WILCOCK, often described as "grandfather of the underground press," is a man of his word. A long time ago he promised subscribers to *Other Scenes*, the newspaper he publishes from his Greenwich Village home, that he would send them a free copy of his forthcoming book on Andy Warhol, the painter of soup cans and maker of sexy films.

After four years of labour, the book has finally stopped forthcoming and come forth. The problem is that *The Autobiography and Sex Life of Andy Warhol*, cost Wilcock, who published it himself, \$2-50 a copy to print. The book, which is available at \$5, but providing several thousand copies free is liable to push him into bankruptcy.

Nevertheless Wilcock is faithfully carrying out his promise, even though a doubtful little note mailed with each free copy says he would be grateful if subscribers could send him "a couple of bucks."

The book is worth that if only as a curiosity. Despite the title, it is not so autobiographical but a series of recorded interviews with Warhol's friends, who are photographed in various stages of dress and undress.

Wilcock, a 42-year-old Yorkshireman who has lived in America for nearly 20 years, is himself one of the interviewees. Another is Viva, one of Warhol's "superstars." Asked how she met him, she replies: "I bumped into him while I was in the sewer looking for alleged alligators."

A man named Sam Green recalls how he helped to make a film, the point of which was "really to get into people's apartments, to get to know these rich people. . . I would phone up this woman on Sutton Place (Moobattan's swankiest neighbourhood) and I would say 'Look, there's this madman named Andy Warhol and he's got all these fancy characters around him and they're making this movie and it's just going to be ridiculous, and if you'd like to be in a movie we could come up Saturday and use your bathroom.'"

Rebecca West on

THE GREATEST POLITICAL NOVEL

FEW writers of genius have faced more handicaps than Marcel Proust in establishing themselves in the literary class, on the plane where the commemoration of their 100th birthday is really a cause for many to feel gratitude and the renewal of long-standing pleasure and a sense of respectful wonder.

As his great work, *"A la Recherche du Temps Perdu"* was of enormous length, he was obliged to publish it in parts, otherwise his contemporaries would have assumed that he had ceased to function as a writer; and that would have drawn his lifeblood.

For it was only by his writing that he could prove that he was not the worthless son of the superb Dr. Proust, who was not only a distinguished member of his profession but was also a hero, the sworn foe of cholera.

Marcel Proust was not the defeated neurotic who is presented as the narrator of the "Temps Perdu"—they differed in the most important respect of all, for the narrator was an idler and Proust worked and studied indefatigably all his life. But both were typical children of famous fathers, tortured into the neurosis of asthma by a sense of inadequacy.

Disciplined

Because Proust had to prove he was doing something, he published his great work in separate parts and thereby disguised its character. It seemed to lack unity.

It is in fact a highly disciplined work, subordinated from first to last by its theme, and the theme itself is one that has engaged the finest minds ever since communities have settled down into cultures.

Proust asked himself how far a man of his sort (that is to say, a highly educated man) born in his time, could live a life satisfying his moral and intellectual standards, in the face of the limitations imposed on him by his own nature and by the society of which he was a member. This is far better than an original theme; it is a theme to which writers can bring their originality.

His power of observation was remorseless. Occasionally one is left in a room alone and finds oneself being scanned by a silent cat often from a place of advantage, such as the shadow under the sofa. It would be a like ordeal to be observed by Marcel Proust, unless he had decided to love one, when he was as kind as the angels.

He was also a retentive memory. He knew what an artist must remember, which is by changing his memories to serve his theme.

He possessed an uproarious sense of humour. He could not only write comedy, he could write farce. It was his delight to write descriptive prose which described not his reactions to the described object, but the object itself.

He was unhampered by French convention of decency (which were as strict in France as in England, though of a different nature) and he felt no fear of admitting to the simpler emotions, such as his love for his mother, which might have been despised by some of his contemporaries.

Shameless

These glittering qualities attracted attention as the separate volumes appeared, and French convention of decency (which were as strict in France as in England, though of a different nature) and he felt no fear of admitting to the simpler emotions, such as his love for his mother, which might have been despised by some of his contemporaries.

Actually the sexual passages in the "Temps Perdu" comprise an attack on sex—in the form of heterosexual or homosexual—which has only been exceeded by some of the early Christians.

Swann's sexual nature, with its fierce sexual urge, as the perpetual betrayer of man's nobler qualities, Swann is Proust's ideal man, the cultured and civilised Jew, who makes exquisite use of his wealth to develop his aesthetic and his mind's sensitivity to the both function as good taste.

But he wastes years of his life in slavery to the courtesan Odette de Crécy, who talks continually and says nothing, who makes love continually and cannot love, and has no attributes, only militant stupidity and a shrewdness as utilitarian as an umbrella. At the same time he pursues the endless emphysematous young men turns the great aristocrat, Monsieur de Charlus, into a sinister clown.

Proust attacked sex as if he were an incontinent, which most certainly he was not, and he attacked the class system as though he were a Socialist, though his political interests did not extend outside the sphere of the Dreyfus case (in which he played a much more active and creditable part than appears in the "Temps Perdu").

His great work is very largely a political novel; he is as much concerned with the economic and social conditions of the France of his day as Trollope was with

Marcel Proust, born 100 years ago yesterday, made a life's work of his monumental masterpiece, "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu", published in 16 volumes over a span of 15 years. Dame Rebecca West writes a centenary tribute to the author and to his personal vision of life made meaningful by the passage of time

the same conditions in his England. For some reason Proust differed from Trollope in paying little attention to the rise of the wealthy industrialist, but he was as fully preoccupied with the aristocracy.

Of aristocrats he had high hopes when he was a child. Though he came of the bourgeoisie, he lived in a district where many aristocratic families had their homes, and from boyhood he saw them in the street, people who bore the fairy-tale titles of prince and princess, duke and duchess, and territorial names which recalled famous castles and forests.

In their grace and their way of dressing and their good manners they seemed to match their possessions, and he formed the hope that, having been given the best from birth, they might have responded by becoming the best of humanity.

But when the narrator succeeds, after a long and often comic campaign, in breaking into the closed world of the aristocracy, he finds that privilege hegets spoiled children. Just how spoiled is told, so far as personal relationships are concerned, in the famous scene when Charles Swann sits talking to the Duke and Duchess of Guermantes, while the two wait for their carriage to take them to a dinner-party, and is forced by a turn in the conversation to tell them he is a dyslexic man.

He is their old and close friend, but they cannot spare five minutes to comfort him. They cannot keep the dinner-party waiting. But they can keep the dinner-party waiting, it turns out, if there is sufficient cause; and cause there is when the Duchess is discovered to be wearing the wrong shoes and goes up to her room to change them. We feel the desolation of the dying man, already chilled by death, as he looks on by the coldness of the living.

But the real exposure of the moral perils inherent in privilege comes with the Dreyfus affair, which makes this perhaps the greatest political novel ever written.

Proust was half-Gentile (and his Gentile father was anti-Dreyfusard) and half-Jewish, so he felt both the guilt of the persecutor and the pain of the persecuted.

Prophecy

The merits of this part of the book go even deeper than the issues arising out of the Dreyfus case. The anti-Dreyfusards discovered that there was nothing they could do to affect what the State was doing to Dreyfus. Ultimately it is Proust brilliantly explains they did save Dreyfus by long-sustained argument which wore down the executive mind. But the pace was too slow when the sufferings of an innocent man were involved.

The situation recalled Rousseau's prophecy that "liberty diminishes the larger the state becomes," since the more fractious the share of authority exercised by the individual the less he can exercise his will.

Trollope rarely sends the mid as far afield as that, and Disraeli never. It is indeed strange that Proust should have published such a serious work of art, which so exhaustively describes the state of man



Marcel Proust . . . unafraid to commit himself

as the 19th century left him, in circumstances which made many readers think for some years that he was simply a very gifted eotetrainer, a Cocteau with more stamina.

It is of course true that he had his failures. He often becomes a bore. There is an interminable description of the trees in the Bois de Boulogne which leaves the reader wearily asking, Is this servant a dog?

There are also insufferable passages about music. It is to be noted that Stravinsky records that Proust, on the only occasion they ever met, addressed him on the subject of the later Beethoven quartets, which, as Stravinsky notes with some ferocity, were fashionable in Paris at that time.

It is also a pity that Proust indulged in psychological theories seeking to link memory and time and creation, which do not repay study.

Any critic who enlarges on Proust's alleged experiences when eating a madeleine should be suspect. The charm of what is foreign is all too potent, and if any English writer had indulged in similar wanderings when eating a bun he would have been properly disregarded. Nevertheless the achievement is without parallel; and it is to be noted that it could never be repeated to anything like the same form. Even the descriptive writing is of its age. The two famous ways in which the narrator looks as a child, "Swann's Way" and "Guermantes' War," are seen with a vision vitalised by the then still novel discoveries of the Impressionists.

The lily-pads on the dark green river had been first by Monet. Sisley had walked on the river-bank; the pink hawthorn hedge had been painted by Renoir. When Odette de Crécy sat in her drawing-room in a tea gown which seemed nothing more than a

shower of white or rosy petals". Boldini had influenced her choice of it, and the chrysanthemums which surrounded her had come out of a Faotin-Latour flower-potting.

Behind him was a not rejected classic literature which reinforced his own imagination. In his candour in treating homosexuality he was following Balzac, who had hardly troubled to discuss the nature of the passions which animated the convict Vautrin. Here, too, is the source of Proust's vision of homosexuals as a secret society, for Vautrin also worked in the shelter of a secret society.

It was just possible to describe society as it was at the time of the Dreyfus affair. The crisis was easy to convey. The cast of interested characters could just be covered, though even then Proust had to cheat: if he had not left out the industrialists, his canvas would have been crowded indeed.

Any author who tried to do the same for the first or (far worse) second world war would have to make impossible demands on his readers' attention and his own gifts; and it is significant that his only serious descendant in the field of English letters, Mr. Anthony Powell, has followed his leader only in respect of one class and mainly in the comic vein.

But Proust's achievement has more than that historic interest. The last scene, which represents a party such as has been given by one or other host all through the work, but now changed by time, is nearly theological; it has the classic air of a symposium in an old French church representing the Last Judgment.

One should perhaps add another characteristic possessed by Proust which late writers are apt to lack. He was not afraid to commit himself to the large, simple, classic emotion.

Mad hatter's party



Burleigh Dixon, sane landlord of Britain's craziest pub

BY day the bar is empty, dark and quiet. But in the evening the lights and music are switched on, and the Unique Turkey Cock at Hunsdon, Herts., swings into action. At last customers can see what goes on and they are to for some surprises.

Flashing coloured lights show thousands of cut-out faces staring down from the ceiling while various pieces of nonsense, such as a lavatory seat and an organ, jostle in magnificent display for room in the bar.

Not for nothing is the drinking place subtitled Britain's Craziest Pub, and not the least of the surprises for customers is the landlord himself, Burleigh Dixon. Dressed in Harlequin costume and an endless stream of funny bits he makes sure the party spirit keeps flowing.

His host has very fixed ideas

ODDmeant by EDNEY

"So often at these sales now I find it impossible to escape the sense of art being treated as a commodity."

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The day Will Camp's breath-taking brinkmanship had to come to an end

Downfall of a tight-rope walker



WILL CAMP

DID Will Camp's dismissal as the British Steel Corporation's £10,000-a-year top public relations man come about through a Whitehall plot to oust him, as he has alleged? Or was it an inevitable outcome of some built-in crack in his judgment, a talent for brinkmanship flawed by a susceptibility to vertigo, as his critics, including those inside the Corporation, believe? "Some of us thought Will should have been sacked years ago."

He cultivated journalists and captured newspaper space with a style and panache unrivalled among public relations men. Sometimes he consulted his superior, but only just as often, not it was this individualistic, highly combative way he fought the battle, as he saw it, of the nationalised industries he served to free themselves from Whitehall interference, which helped bring about his downfall. Camp's version of his going, because Ministers and Corporation heads have given only brief statements, then go to ground, still reigns supreme. Only today is it superseded, and only then by Camp's extended version.

This covers his entire P.R. career in British Standards, the Gas Council and steel, and is full of glorious trailers for his final confrontation with Lord Melchett, Chairman of the Corporation, which led to his sack. Into view, for example, comes the exasperated face of Sir Henry Jones, chairman of the Gas Council, worried about the lengths Camp was going to keep down the price of North Sea gas: "Will, dear Will, if you go on like this I am quite

sure I shan't last here and you might have to go too." Then there is Melchett himself in past years summoning Camp to the chairman's office to discuss some "lack" of steel figures or perhaps the latest row with the Government in that morning's papers: "Did you have to give them that? Was it really a good idea to get that published?"

Camp has rosy cheeks, black hair and an unequal face with a fine domed forehead and eyes, nose and mouth cramped together under it like cast-off furniture in a basement. American father, Chinese mother, English boarding school, Coldstream Guards, Oxford narrowly missing a first: "That had a crippling effect on my life. Perhaps I could have done academic work with a political career later, like many Labour politicians."

is not noticeably impulsive or flamboyant, you do not warm your hands in front of him. He's about as cozy as a razor blade."

This was not, on Camp's account, the brand of steel appeal which endeared him to the civil servants when he was in the van of the Gas Council's fight against the oil companies. Or when, having joined the newly-formed Corporation in 1967, he saw to it that the struggle to run it on business-like

was perhaps ultimately his undoing. Peter Parker, the Labour businessman, who helped set up the Corporation, felt that P.R. was so vital to the job of revitalising an antiquated industry that it should carry a seat on the Board (had Labour won the election Camp would have had such a post on Parker's National Ports Authority). He failed to make his view prevail, which many people in retrospect think was a pity, because had he succeeded the probability is that the Steel Board and its P.R. executive would have acted more or less in concert.

As it was, Camp used his position vis-à-vis Melchett as a sort of Green Rover ticket for solo excursions through the press and public. How comfortable did Melchett really feel about this?

Again, the only available account is Camp's, and he paints a picture of a reluctant Melchett forced to fire him under intense pressure from a Conservative Government with designs on dismembering or hiving-off parts of the steel empire. According to Camp, since the Corporation had been engaged in a fight for survival "of the most brutal and vicious kind." He maintains that

contact with Melchett, until the final interview last Monday: Melchett: "The time has come for a parting of the ways." Camp: "You realise I have no money at all. You have struck me down in the middle of my career at the age of 45. What about compensation?" Melchett: "Oh, discuss that with Peddie" (administrative head). Camp says he did not write any articles for *Private Eye*, often briefed Eden when he was in Opposition, that his election campaigning was approved within the Board—although it left him open to a charge of blatant careerism—and that he circulated a three-page defence of his actions at the end which never got answered.

He is, even his hardest critics concede, a brave man. But is his self-perspective sound? On the other hand, Ministers have officially denied they put pressure on the Corporation to sack him. Can their statements in any way be reconciled with his account?

Yes, but only on a different view from Camp's of his true relationship with Melchett. On this view, Camp's disadvantage was that he did not come into the Corporation until six months

after its structure and "inner circle" had been firmly settled. Melchett by this time had his own intimates and thus, although he backed Camp as a notable P.R. operator on the Corporation's behalf, he may never have invested in him the absolute trust and confidence accorded to a close ally. Later, he may have come to regard him as a risky one, and it is perfectly conceivable that while Melchett was certainly under Government pressure on other matters, he may have decided quite independently that the time had come to dump him. For Camp, it is the end of the dazzling high-wire act. He has no immediate plans, except, possibly, to bring out his ninth novel and consider, as they say, his future. He published his first in 1957; it was called *Prospects of Love*.

Forcing drivers to belt up

By PADDY McGARVEY

A CLOSE-UP reporter on his way to the Road Research Laboratory at Crowthorne, Berks, was forced to follow for several miles along narrow country lanes, two young women in a Vauxhall Victor. They were sharing animated conversation.

Both seemed blissfully unaware that a little boy of about three in the back seat had a window, full open, was hanging fully out of it from the waist up, "hang-banging" a toy plastic gun at passing motorists. This careless disregard for personal safety, shown here by the women, is far from rare and the psychology involved is puzzling Government and commercial transport advisers concerned in spending millions of pounds on car safety.

Should safety aids be compulsory? Yes, says the Government, but it will soon compel two-wheel riders to wear crash helmets by law.

A Government transport aide told *Close-up*: "We're really after the hard core of the 20 per cent of motorists, the higger, faster bikes, who just don't wear them."

On four wheels, or more, our private cars, vans and lorries, the Minister, Mr. John Peyton, has "not closed his mind to compulsion," i.e., mandatory regulations applied to present laws obliging us, under pain of fine, to wear safety belts in vehicles.

Compulsion to wear seat belts in cars by at least the occupants of the two front seats would cut the number of deaths and serious injuries in Britain by half, down to 15,000, but it is difficult to enforce. The Road Research Laboratory has detected another factor, that some drivers feel unhappy strapped in, and an unhappy driver is always a bad driver.

January 1 next. The current Ford Cortina is already fitted with them.

But motorists may soon be faced, quite literally, with a belt so sophisticated that they won't be able to get into their cars without being "automatically" strapped in.

The rough prototypes of this work in conjunction with the Isortia-reel sets, with which belt users are now familiar. But the lap and shoulder belts are fixed to the top and bottom edges of the door. The reels for each seat are anchored between them. When the driver or passenger opens the door to get in, he is faced by a y-shaped web of belts which will enfold him as he steps in.

This was a Ford patent, but the company felt that their patent was forcing other companies to try to circumvent theirs. They decided at the same time against holding a patent on a safety device, as distinct from a purely technical automotive improvement for commercial advantage; they gave their patent rights to the Road Research Laboratory, in effect, giving it to the nation.

Road Research continued development work on it, and have taken the improvements as far as they can, but have now handed it over to Auto Restraint Systems Ltd.

This is a private company set up jointly by Kangol Magnet Ltd., who bring to it their expertise on car seats and belts, and Smith Industries Ltd., experts on the electronics and dashboard area.

One improvement has the belt linked to the reel through a hinged arm—like thread through the eye of a needle. When the door is opened, it opens an electric circuit which drives a tiny motor to lift the arm—and the belt—upward from the driver's lap as he steps in. Shutting the door drops the arm and simultaneously drops the belt around him.

With or without this refinement, or with the ordinary one-handed belt we will have in new cars next year, Auto Restraint have linked belt-usage to an electronic buzzer and a light flasher which will continue to irritate the driver until he connects the belt.

But Ford are a stage ahead of this. They are working on a system linking belt-use to engine ignition, so that a car won't start until a driver "belts up." You cannot get much more compulsion than that.

From Dallas, Lamar Hunt outlines his battle plans

MAN WHO SPLIT TENNIS

By IAN BALL in New York

"WE'RE in the entertainment business—and it's a business like any other."

Lamar Hunt, the 38-year-old, boyish-faced Texan who is using the millions he has made from family interests in oil and land holdings to propel his Dallas-based World Championship Tennis into a dominant international position in the sport, was speaking "un-self-consciously" when he offered that explanation this week of the bitter aftermath of this year's Wimbledon.

If there was any awareness that millions beyond Dallas still, naively perhaps, look upon national and international sport as the very antithesis of business, it was certainly not discernible in his words.

As a businessman from the city of success and from a family of super-wealth, Lamar Hunt had thrown down the gauntlet to both Wimbledon and

the 9-nation International Lawn Tennis Federation, Wimbledon and the I.L.T.F. had thrown down a gauntlet of their own by banning Mr. Hunt's entire tennis circuit—the 32 leading pros of W.C.T.—from taking part in all official tournaments from next January and even from playing on any courts of affiliated members.

The more volatile I.L.T.F. members have talked about open warfare on Mr. Hunt's organisation and urged official world tennis to seize this chance to kill off the promoters once and for all, a 6-0 coup. Each side has accused the other of duplicity. It is all a far cry from the fresh smile and athletic innocence on the centre court of Evonne Coolidge.

Mr. Hunt was speaking from a private club at Colorado Springs, to which he had retired with his blonde wife to recuperate after the off-court in fighting at Wimbledon. Ironically, tennis is indifferent to the city of success and from a family of super-wealth, Lamar Hunt had thrown down the gauntlet to both Wimbledon and

LAMAR HUNT, (centre) with some of his stars. Left to right: Britain's Roger Taylor, Newcombe, Laver, Ashe, Roche & Emerson.

Business, Mr. Hunt told me, was looking up. "W.C.T. was in the red in 1968 and again in 1969. Last year we were just in the black, a bit over the break-even point. This year we will be comfortably in the black." The actual profit figure, however, is confidential.

Mr. Hunt feels his detractors are being unjust in suggesting he is out to become Mr. World Sport, a Czar controlling tennis and other profitable spectator and television sports. Among his other sports concerns are the Kansas City Chiefs, which he has built up to be one of the power-houses of American football, a baseball team, the Dallas-Fort Worth Spurs, the Chicago Bulls, his basketball team and the Dallas Tornado, one of eight professional soccer clubs struggling to popularise the game in America.

Soccer, to Mr. Hunt, is a promising growth industry. "It's going to take practically a generation in America—it's an educational job. Perhaps in five or ten years we shall be arriving at the breaking even point. Only a few years ago, soccer was played in only two or three schools in Dallas. Now it is in 25 to 30 schools, and soon, I hope, it will be played in every Dallas school."

This is the fruit of Mr. Hunt's persistence. He estimates that some 80 per cent of his 17-hour working days are spent on his commercial sporting ventures nowadays and only 20 per cent on his interests in oil and real estate. "I seem," he says, "to have been bitten with the recreational bug."

Mr. Hunt acknowledges that "we look on sport differently from people in other parts of the world." Wimbledon, the French championships and even Forest Hills are among those "other parts," each a seemingly unassailable bastion of the tennis establishment.

Yet those who have seen what a determined Texan can do, have marvelled at the self-assuredness of the new breed of American businessmen whose credo is that any desired end can be attained with the proper injection of cash, the right management and skilful promotion, are not willing to bet that the establishment will take both the intermediate battles and the final victory.

The Texan feels he was shabbily treated in the public presentation of his row with the I.L.T.F. and Wimbledon. "They were saying that we were even demanding a percentage of the car park," he told me.

"In the eight-day meeting, we discussed many different proposals. The federation made a proposal which we didn't consider practical. We then set down our guidelines and I read them on the telephone to Derek Hardwick (of the British L.T.A.)."

"Derek translated these and had them typed up. The next thing we knew they were being given to the Press. They were supposed to be a confidential series of points for discussion, not demands."

For its part, the Federation feels that Mr. Hunt was guilty of a double-cross when his organisation, on the very eve of the I.L.T.F.'s announcement for its plans for the 1971 Grand Prix, announced a \$1 million 20-Tournament circuit of its own, the World Championship of Tennis for Mr. Hunt's 32 players.

Mr. Hunt said that all he was really seeking from the I.L.T.F. was an arrangement under which his stable of players would participate at Wimbledon, Forest Hills and the French Championships with W.C.T.'s costs being reimbursed by the tournament organisers.

"The players have signed contracts with us and we pay their airplane costs—economy class—wherever they go," he added. "This comes to 20,000 dollars (£8,333) a week when year-round costs are considered, but says he has been asked to let Wimbledon reimburse us for those two weeks. (As a yardstick, the cost of flying Mr. Hunt's circus to London for Wimbledon and maintaining them there for a week is less than one-third of the 1970 Rod Laver.)"

The Texan was seemingly ambivalent in his views on what effect the non-appearance of almost all the world's tennis stars would have on next year's Wimbledon.

"The Federation feel they will be able to drive W.C.T. out of business," he told me. "If so, it's a calculated risk on their part."

But later he was suggesting that Wimbledon could do perfectly well on its own. "It has great tradition and great colour. The top stars add to it, but Wimbledon doesn't need help. We wish it well, and are disappointed that our players will not be represented next year. But we must concentrate on professional tennis. We never started out with the idea of playing in established events. We wanted to start our own international tournament."

Mr. Hunt feels that while Wimbledon will survive, it will evolve as a quite different tournament without such players as Laver, Newcombe, Rosewall, Roche and Gonzales. Future Wimbledon, he forecasts, will be much more open, much more unpredictable with younger players getting more of a chance to break into the top international class and more upsets of the type which Miss Goolagong provided.

His Dallas organisation, meanwhile, will be conducting its own championship, the most international in scope ever attempted. The eight tournaments already played have been held in Teheran (before the Shah and all Persian society), Roma (where pro tennis in the marble Ford Italico was a commercial success for the first time ever), Bristol, Sydney, Dallas, Miami, Philadelphia and Chicago.

The remaining 12 tournaments will be staged in Barcelona, Stockholm, Turin and various American and Canadian cities. The finals will be at New York's 20,000-capacity Madison Square Garden in November.

"We don't," says Mr. Hunt, "want to have the best players in the world and play before 3,000 people."

Notice to employers

SELECTED HALVED from 5th July 1971

The weekly rates of Selective Employment Tax payable by employers are being halved from 5th July 1971. The new rates will be £1.20 for men, £0.60 for women and boys, and £0.40 for girls. The table below shows the main new Class 1 National Insurance stamp rates, and the unchanged Classes 2 and 3 rates.

CLASS 1 EMPLOYED PERSONS		New employer's rate	Employee's rate (unchanged)	Total stamp value
Employees not contracted out	Men	£2.15	£0.88	£3.03
	Women	£1.40	£0.75	£2.15
'Special' cards—i.e. people over 65 (60 women) who are treated as retired and certain married women and widows	Men	£2.15	£0.04	£2.19
	Women	£1.40	£0.03	£1.43
Under 18 employees	Boys	£1.22	£0.57	£1.79
	Girls	£0.93	£0.48	£1.41
'Special' cards—certain married women under 18		£0.93	£0.01	£0.94
Contracted out employees	Men	£2.27	£1.00	£3.27
	Women	£1.48	£0.83	£2.31
'Special' cards—certain married women and widows		£1.48	£0.03	£1.51
CLASSES 2 & 3 (unchanged)	Men			
Class 2: self-employed		£1.24	£1.03	£0.70
Class 3: non-employed		£0.99	£0.78	£0.56
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	Boys			
	Girls			

If you would like fuller details of the new rates please ask your local Social Security Office for leaflet NI 189.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations.

CHECK LIST FOR A SUCCESSFUL PART-TIME BUSINESS

1. All business starts as a hobby.
2. Low overheads - start from home.
3. No advertising - use word of mouth.
4. No selling - use direct mail.
5. No stock - use drop shipping.
6. No employees - use part-timers.
7. No premises - use public places.
8. No capital - use credit.
9. No risk - use insurance.
10. No time - use spare time.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY

All the twice-monthly newsletter and independent advisory service that tells you in plain language how to make money from £20 to £200 per hour on your own terms. How to make money from £20 to £200 per hour on your own terms.

MAKE MONEY IN YOUR SPARE TIME

You can earn up to £50 per hour in your spare time. This is a unique opportunity to make money from £20 to £200 per hour on your own terms.

TECHNICAL SALES ENGINEER

Experienced medium sized fabrication and engineering company based in the Midlands requires a Sales Engineer to cover the Midlands and North.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

CONTINENTAL FILM REVIEW
This is a unique opportunity to make money from £20 to £200 per hour on your own terms.

INTERCOM BABY ALARM

NEW! Baby alarm - door ONLY. This is a unique opportunity to make money from £20 to £200 per hour on your own terms.

DAK TUBS

Made from seasoned heavy duty steel. This is a unique opportunity to make money from £20 to £200 per hour on your own terms.

JUNIOR GYM SET

For children's use. This is a unique opportunity to make money from £20 to £200 per hour on your own terms.

LEGAL NOTICES

DIVORCE PETITION. This is a unique opportunity to make money from £20 to £200 per hour on your own terms.

THE RAPID RESULTS COLLEGE

Complete language course. This is a unique opportunity to make money from £20 to £200 per hour on your own terms.

EXPERT POSTAL TUITION

Guaranteed results. This is a unique opportunity to make money from £20 to £200 per hour on your own terms.

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE

Complete language course. This is a unique opportunity to make money from £20 to £200 per hour on your own terms.

ARTICLES FOR SALE

LENNON and McCartney. This is a unique opportunity to make money from £20 to £200 per hour on your own terms.

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POSTAL SHOPPING

The Famous EXPLORER

Only £1.50. This is a unique opportunity to make money from £20 to £200 per hour on your own terms.

GAMAGES

WORLD FAMOUS. This is a unique opportunity to make money from £20 to £200 per hour on your own terms.

WONDERFUL BARCIN

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Patrick Hutber
CITY EDITOR

112, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.
Telephone No. 01-236 6901.

BRITAIN HEADING OFF THE LONGSHOREMEN

A LONGSHOREMEN'S strike in the United States this autumn is a cloud no bigger than an American dockers' hand at the moment, but British exporters are taking no chances.

In the last month or so leading exporters have been increasing their shipments to the United States in an attempt to beat a possible snarl up at the East Coast docks towards the end of August. The West Coast is already on strike, but this affects very little of our business.

America's importing houses have sent urgent messages to British manufacturers advising them to send their July and August orders as quickly as possible. The whisky makers, wise in the ways of exporting to the American market, started raising their deliveries last March. Some supplies designed for other realms have had to be switched to American stockpiles. For various reasons, car companies are working at capacity anyway and are unable to make a special effort to beat a possible strike. Other engineering concerns, however, have been pushing up exports in readiness.

British exporters remember all too clearly what happened last time the three-year labour wages contract came up for review. In December 1968 the East Coast docks came to a standstill. The strike lasted over two months. Leading exporters, like the whisky manufacturers,

were well prepared. They had already shipped one over the eight to beat the strike. All they suffered from was a tremendous distortion in their ship figures for months afterwards. But smaller exporters who left their shipments too late were well and truly caught out.

Once bitten... the message from the other side of the Atlantic is not to take chances. Push your orders over as quickly as you can. And for the financial observer it means that if the strike does take place he must keep a close look out for possible distortions in the trade figures for some time to come.



Would you ask Mr. Camp if he's available for another urgent Public Relations job?

Watney is far from home and dry

DEAR Mr. Maxwell Joseph—I have good news for you this morning. You are still in the battle for Trumans with more than a fighting chance of winning.

Everybody seems to think that Watney Mann has made an agreed offer and that the brewers are ganging up on you. They aren't, and the Truman board is not unanimous in its decision to recommend Watney's bid.

It might be stretching the truth to suggest there is a flaming row going on in Trumans over merging with Watney. After all, if you do not come back with a bigger and better offer, the dissidents would be left in a very embarrassing position. But the Truman board is split down the middle, and with good reason.

If Watney Mann takes over Truman Hanbury there will be considerable redundancies in the company. That's pure commercial logic. It is difficult to be precise about the figures but an informed guess is that it could amount to over 20 p.c. of the Truman workforce. If Grand Metropolitan were to take them over there would be no duplication and therefore less need for drastic rationalisation.

Moreover, it cannot be far from the minds of some of the Truman executives that if Maxwell Joseph were to take them under his wing they would be more likely to be left alone to run their own ship. There can hardly be the same assurance with the growth-happy Watney Mann.

Watney Mann position looks very strong. How astute of Watney's to purchase just under 10 p.c. of Truman equity and thus not have to declare it under the Code, and then for Cazenove to scramble in another 9 p.c. on the day Watney Mann announced its offer.

This gives Watney Mann 18.4 p.c. to be starting with, and the Truman directors, family and friends control another 15 p.c.

But note, Mr. Joseph, that

De Veres sets a hot pace

BUSINESS is booming at B De Vere Hotels and Restaurant and another record year can be confidently predicted.

This aggressively managed group is bent on expansion, gearing itself up all the time to meet the big growth in tourism.

Last year it added five major hotels which should have a very favourable impact on profits in the current year.

De Vere's record over the past few years has been in tune with the trade generally. Profits have climbed sharply in each of the past six years and in 1970 topped the £1 million mark.

A further boost to earnings should come in the current year. Current expansion includes the extension of many of the group's hotels. It is also building a new 210-bedroom hotel in Coventry, designed to attract the profitable conference business.

An expanding group such as De Vere requires strict financial control and so far the board has shown a flair for financing its various projects. It remains confident of its ability to raise the long term funds to finance future growth: cash flow is adequate for internal programmes (thanks in part to some hefty dividend waivers) while relative to its quoted rivals, De Vere is still undergeared on its equity base.

Although hotels are by far the biggest contributors to profits, the group's expanding restaurant chain is going very well. In addition, there is a property side playing an increasing role in De Vere's fortunes. It has always had a shrewd eye for a property

deal and only last week it sold the Garrick Hotel on the corner of Charing Cross Road for more than £1.2 million; it is said to have originally bought this site for a song.

De Vere may not be first on the institutions shopping list for the fashionable hotel sector of the market. But relative to some of the competition, it is scoring heavily. The price-earnings ratio could come down this year to around the 14½ mark. And that's not expensive as the Barclay Bank Pension Fund will no doubt endorse. They've just bought in heavily.

Heading for the 700?

WHERE is the stock market going next? For some months I have not disguised my opinion that it is going up, and now there is some reinforcement for my view.

With a well-assumed air of reluctance economic forecasters James Morrell and Associates have come out with a rationalisation of the next bull market. They start by forecasting a 50 p.c. rise in earnings per share between now and 1974—modest enough I should have thought in view of the rough times of the past 10 years.

Then they put the F.T. index on a 20 times p.e. ratio at the height of bull market euphoria compared with the current 16 times. Presto! A 50 p.c. rise in earnings and a 25 p.c. rise in p.e. produce together an 87 p.c. rise in share prices and the index at 700.

Oh happy day! If I take this seriously it is because forecasts of profits are, as I know from our own Business Forecast, more reliable than other sections of the equation.

Could they be wrong? Only I think if Elliot Janeway is right about his Wall Street warning that we print on page 28. I print Elliot as a worthy contribution to the debate but, though I respect his analysis on this occasion, I am not convinced by the conclusion.

In particular, the one constant relationship I know is that easy money means higher share prices, tight money lower share prices. In both America and Britain, much easier money has yet to work its way through into share prices. All the same, I recognise that Wall Street could be the fly in the ointment.

CONSIGNING BLMC TO THE DUSTBIN

WHAT do you think of when you hear the name Sir Malby Crofton? Almost certainly dustbins, since he sprang to fame with his struggle against the embattled refuse collectors of Kensington.

But he has another role as a partner in stockbrokers Fenn and Crofton, and it may not generally be recognised that their exceptionally elegantly-written and lucid Monthly Letters flow from his pen.

It is possible to admire Malby without always backing his judgment. During the dustbin row, he conducted an almost battle, and shells from his bombardment fell thick and fast. But did they wreak the most devastation among the dustmen or among the unemployed citizens of Kensington?

So with his Monthly Letters. The current one contains a characteristically enthusiastic "sell" recommendation for British Leyland, mainly on the grounds that Lord Stokes' enthusiasm for the Common Market is misplaced. I happen to know that behind that enthusiasm lies, not naive belief, but extremely thorough long-term research.

The basis of the assessment is this: although a substantial increase in U.K. sales is expected over the next decade, Britain is likely to continue to be rather a weak base with, by 1980, car sales at only about the same level as Germany achieved in 1969.

In addition, until recently imports took a smaller proportion of the market than in all the major Western European countries. As the proportion moves up, as it is bound to,

towards the European average of 20.25 p.c., Leyland will be doing well if it maintains its 40 p.c. plus share of the market.

Consequently the company has no choice but to become more rather than less international in its marketing strategy. Leyland expects overseas business to take a larger share of a very much larger total than today, and within this it expects that the biggest export market and the fastest growing for them will be Western Europe.

By the end of the 1970s it may be taking as many Leyland cars as the U.K. itself. Indeed, even by 1975 it expects to be selling around 500,000 cars a year in Europe, twice as many as today.

It seems a little hard therefore, when Sir Malby talks of Lord Stokes "putting on a tremendous front of confidence about British entry," if it has in fact been making tremendous preparations with its plants in Belgium, Spain and Italy.

Fenn's arc, I suppose, entitled to be still not convinced that Leyland has a sufficiently good management in depth. Time alone will tell, but after the first of the Marine, it is less rational to doubt whether it can produce enough competitive new models sufficiently quickly. From now on they will be coming at the rate of one or two a year. Finally it is downright wrong to say that it is small in relation to Fiat and Renault.

In short, I think Malby has got a bad attack of Common Market nerves. As for myself, I have been prematurely optimistic about Leyland in the past but I would hate to abandon my optimism when things, just possibly, might be beginning to come right.

TECALEMIT LIMITED

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Year to 31st March	1971	1970
Sales	£11,233,142	£10,848,404
Profit on Trading	1,045,203	731,188
Interest Payable	170,972	150,756
Profit before Taxation	874,231	580,432
Taxation	343,279	270,619
Profit after Taxation	£530,952	£309,813
Appropriations:		
Dividends (Gross):		
Preference	26,250	26,250
Ordinary—Interim—5½% (4½%)	82,500	67,500
—Proposed Final—10½% (9½%)	157,500	142,500
	266,250	236,250
Retained Profit for the Year	£264,702	£73,563

Copies of the Report & Accounts and Chairman's Statement can be obtained from the Secretary, Tecalemit Limited, Maidenhead, Berkshire, SL6 3AQ.

Crescent International

Ten questions every sophisticated investor should investigate.

1. Why Should I Consider Investing World-wide?

World-wide investment offers you the opportunity to gain advantage from the greater economic growth of other areas in the world. The chart below indicates that these trends should continue.

Average annual growth rates (constant 1963 prices and exchange rates)*

	1952-58	1958-65	1965-70	1970-75*
Belgium	3.6	4.4	4.2	4.4
France	4.4	4.6	5.8	5.4
Germany	2.1	6.0	6.5	5.2
Italy	2.1	6.0	6.5	5.2
Netherlands	4.8	3.3	5.8	4.5
Switzerland	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Japan	7.0	10.2	12.1	12.1
United States	2.2	4.7	3.2	4.9

*1965-69 Projections of growth by EEC or OECD. Figures taken from the Economist, June 26th, 1971.

2. Is It Easy To Invest World-wide?

For an individual investor, sadly no! The technicalities are so complex—exchange control, foreign tax, the specialist investment knowledge required for each market and, of course, the need for an organisation that can instantly take advantage of investment opportunities as they occur. All this makes world-wide investment extremely difficult for the individual.

3. How Then, Can I Take Advantage of World-wide Investment?

By Investing in Crescent International Fund. Crescent International Fund is a straightforward U.K. Unit Trust authorised by the Department of Trade and Industry. Its Trustee is The Royal Bank of Scotland and its declared aim is to achieve long-term capital appreciation from a select portfolio of world-wide growth investments.

4. How Is It That Crescent International Can Invest Successfully In Overseas Markets?

The Fund is managed by Edinburgh Fund Managers Ltd., a team of investment managers whose organisation has been developed from over 70 years of successful overseas investment. The team currently manage investments worth over £75m. A reciprocal dollar loan is used allowing investments to be made without undue exposure to the dollar premium. It is the skill and long experience of this team that makes world-wide investment through CRESCENT INTERNATIONAL FUND such an attractive proposition.

5. Is Crescent International Flexible?

Very flexible—the number of holdings is relatively small and funds can readily be switched from one country to another as conditions change.

6. Where Is The Fund Invested?

As at 1st July, 1971 CRESCENT INTERNATIONAL FUND was invested in the following proportions (ignoring uninvested cash): U.S.A. 31.5%, U.K. 27.4%, JAPAN 20.4%, EUROPE 9.1%, SINGAPORE 4.5%, AUSTRALIA 4.0%, CANADA 3.1%.

7. Do I Get Income From The Fund?

This is an accumulator fund. Dividends are automatically re-invested thus increasing the value of your units. A notional distribution is made on the 15th of August annually when tax certificates are forwarded to Unit-holders. The current estimated gross yield is 0.93%.

8. What Is The Minimum I Can Invest?

£250 initially. Thereafter a minimum of £10 at any one purchase. There is no upper limit.

A monthly non-contractual savings plan is also run, minimum £5 savings per month (continue as long as you like; stop when you like), and a very attractive unit linked assurance scheme in conjunction with Royal Insurance. Just tick the box in the coupon for further details of either of these schemes.

9. What Is Crescent International's Record to Date?

The fund has shown growth of 38% in its first year. Launched at an offer price of 25p per Unit on 3rd July 1970, the offer price on 3rd July 1971 was 34.6p. Past record is not necessarily a guide to the future. The Managers, however, are confident that their investment policy is soundly based and will result in long term capital growth. Investors should remember that the price of Units and the income from them may go down, as well as up.

10. Why Should I Invest in Crescent International Now?

Crescent International Fund was launched in July, 1970 because the Managers thought investment conditions were favourable. The first year's growth has substantiated this belief and with the probability of recovery in the economies of the world's leading industrial nations, the Managers still consider that now is a favourable time for further investment. They are therefore making this fixed price offer of Units at 34.9p which closes on 16th July, 1971.

Think World-Wide, Invest World-Wide with Crescent International Fund

GENERAL INFORMATION: Crescent International Fund is authorised by the Department of Trade & Industry and is constituted by a Trust Deed dated 25th June, 1970.

The Trustee is The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited. Applications for Units should be made on the coupon provided or by telephone or letter. Authorised agents receive a commission of 1½% on all applications bearing their stamp.

The Offer price includes an initial service charge not exceeding 5% plus a small rounding up adjustment. Units are always readily available at a price based on the value of shares owned by the Fund.

The Managers undertake to re-purchase Units at any time at not less than the bid price calculated in accordance with Department of Trade & Industry regulations. The price of Units may be checked by reference to The Financial Times and certain other leading newspapers.

An annual charge of 5½p per £100 of the Fund's capital value is deducted to defray management expenses, including Trustee's fees. Dividends are not distributed; all income is re-invested in the Fund automatically to increase the capital value of Units.

Offer of Units in the Crescent International Fund at 34.9p each until Friday 16th July, 1971

An Accumulator Fund aimed at world wide capital growth.

To: The Edinburgh Securities Company Limited, 4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh EH3 7JB.

I/We wish to invest the sum of £ / £ at the offer price of 34.9p per Unit (Minimum investment is £250 and multiples of £10 thereafter). After the close of this Offer, Units will be available at the current daily price.

My/Our remittance is enclosed payable to The Edinburgh Securities Company Ltd. APPLICATIONS WILL NOT BE ACKNOWLEDGED, but certificates will be despatched within 28 days following the close of this offer.

I/We declare I am/We are not resident outside the U.K. or scheduled territories, nor acquiring these Units as the nominee(s) of any person(s) resident outside those territories. If you are unable to make this declaration it should be deleted and the form lodged through your Bank, Stockbroker or Solicitor in the United Kingdom.

All joint holders must sign. Units cannot be registered in the name of minors (under 18).

Title (Mr., Mrs. or Miss) Surname(s) BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE

Full Christian Names

Address(es)

Date Usual Signature(s)

Please tick for further information: about Crescent Non-contractual Savings Plans ☐ about Crescent Unit-linked assurance scheme ☐

The Edinburgh Securities Company Limited, 4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh EH3 7JB. Tel: 031-226 4931 (A member of the Association of Unit Trust Managers)

Why Schroder Funds only accept investors with £2,500 or more

Unit trusts incur heavy handling costs when they accept a large number of small investors. Schroder Capital and Income Funds, which are authorised unit trusts, offer larger investors the benefit of lower charges, by excluding subscriptions of less than £2,500.

The initial charge is a mere 4% (waived altogether for subscriptions of £20,000 upwards) compared with up to 5% for many other unit trusts. The difference between buying and selling prices is only 2½%, compared with 5% or more for most other trusts. The annual charge is ½%.

But your greatest benefit is direct management by merchant bankers Schroder Wagg, who have a long record of successful investment for multi-million pound funds. Markets fluctuate and unit prices and the income from them can fall as well as

rise, but over the years the trend has been upwards. And Schroders are well equipped to maintain their high performance standards.

Units are available on Stock Exchange Settlement Days, usually every other Tuesday. On 6th July 1971 the offer prices of income and accumulation units in Schroder Capital Fund were 99.7p and 103.7p respectively and the estimated gross yield was 2.26%. The offer prices of income and accumulation units in Schroder Income Fund were 109.7p and 118.6p respectively and the estimated gross yield was 4.86%. The next opportunity to buy units will be on 20th July, 1971.

You can also invest in a Schroder Equity Bond, a single premium policy, or a Schroder Equity Savings Plan, a monthly premium policy. Both policies can be linked to either Fund.

Application for Schroder Capital and Income Fund Units or for further information

Schroder Capital and Income Funds

Managed by J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited, merchant bankers, Trustee: Lloyds Bank Limited.

To Unit Trust Department, J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited, 120 Cheapside, London EC2V 6DS

I wish to invest in units as shown below at the price ruling on the next subscription day. Minimum initial subscription £2,500

Schroder Capital Fund

Sum to be invested

Income Units £

Accumulation Units £

Schroder Income Fund

Income Units £

Accumulation Units £

For full details about Schroder Capital and Income Funds, Schroder Equity Bond or Schroder Equity Savings Plan, ring Miss M. Seaver at 01-588 4000, or enclose name and address only on this coupon and tick the relevant boxes below:

☐ Please send me the brochure about Capital and Income Funds

☐ Please also send me the brochure about Schroder Equity Bond

☐ Please also send me the brochure about Schroder Equity Savings Plan

*Not income automatically reinvested.

Subscriptions days when units can be bought from or repurchased by the Managers are on Stock Exchange Settlement Days.



Deciding the shape of Europe for a generation

THIS week we are devoting two full pages to an analysis of the economic case entering the Common Market as set out in the verbatim White Paper.

make no apology for probing so serious and indeed a read on a hot summer day morning in what is really the "silly season".

Supporters and opponents of the EEC must agree that this is the most important single decision that Parliament is likely to take in this generation. It would be utterly irresponsible to examine the issue as a whole.

In this page and page 24, I have analysed the economic sections of the White Paper in a manner which I hope will be helpful to those who want to make some general comments on what is involved, on the Government's handling of the matter and on how I personally feel about the problem. The first and most important thing that even a City Editor

has to say is that the economic issues are not ultimately the most important aspects. The Treaty of Rome is concerned with economic co-operation, but when the Six signed it they were absolutely clear that economic co-operation was a means to an end. Through closer trade ties through securing the basis of co-operating in economic matters they hoped to achieve co-operation in many wider political spheres. No one can pretend they have found it easy, but without the economic co-operation they would have found it harder still.

That is why the decision must ultimately be one about what we hope Britain's place in the world will be, and the sort of Europe, and the sort of world that we would like to see. It is wholly legitimate to do the economic sums and calculate the financial price. I believe the terms are good enough. But were they far worse than they are it would still be possible to believe that we ought to go in.

The decision is not a marginal one, to be decided by a close weighing of a gain here and a loss there—though we should

make ourselves clearly aware of what the gains and losses are. Contrary to what Mr. Wilson appears to think, we are not deciding whether we can afford to go to a Blackpool boarding house for our holidays; we are deciding the shape of Europe for a generation.

That is why I am sure the Government is right to try to make the White Paper a clarion call rather than a bookkeeping exercise. It is presenting a case and it seems to me to do so honestly. Already there is an attempt to discredit it because when it regards a result as unquantifiable it declines to quantify it. Surely this is a more sensible approach than that of the previous White Paper, which gave disarmingly precise figures some of which seemed wrong at the time, and others of which have proved to be hopelessly out since.

Then there is the strange argument heard on some Opposition mouths, that it would be nice to go in, but we happen to be too "weak" at the moment. The balance of payments is certainly not the only test of economic strength, but I find it difficult to believe that we are "weaker" now with a £300 million surplus in the bag for the first six months of this year than we were in 1967 when Mr. Wilson decided not to take "no" for an answer. And in any case we are really weaker now than the European nations were in 1967. And was it not the consciousness then of their weakness that made them decide to found the Common Market? I don't believe that horse will run. By chance, at the same time as I was reading the White Paper

I had by me a new book called Britain's Economic Prospects Reconsidered. Three years ago the famous Brookings Report was produced giving the view of a group of eminent American economists on the reasons for Britain's slow rate of economic growth.

This new volume is a sequel. It reports a conference held just after the General Election and

By Patrick Hutter

attended by both British and American economists to review the findings of the Report. Alas, the economists were much better at description than prescription, or as the chairman Sir Alec Cairncross put it: "The Conference was long on analysis but short on policy." But a number of fascinating points do emerge.

As Sir Alec points out most explanations of Britain's slow growth rate follow lines that might be equally valid if applied to other countries. Suppose, he said, that the conference had met in Italy and had addressed itself, in the absence of statistics, to the question why economic growth in Italy was so disappointing (which of course it is not). It is easy to imagine the ingenuity with which explanations would have been found in governmental mismanagement, inappropriate social attitudes, class differences, inadequate educational systems and the rest of the catechism of

British backwardness. He goes on: "There are few features of British economic life that could not be paralleled elsewhere, whether the factors are judged healthy or unhealthy from the limited point of view of economic growth. What is different is the mixture. Presumably the things that make against growth are more heavily concentrated here or the things that make for it have become more diluted."

First, I think, is why one hopes that entering the Market may change the mixture. And if entry won't, what will?

The second point which emerges clearly from the Conference is that growth has its price. Sir Alec says: "What the Government does in adopting expansionist policies has little or nothing to do with the strength of the public's desire for material growth measured in terms of what it will give up to achieve it." Elsewhere Mr. Michael Foster points out that faster growth requires greater investment and that the investment necessary for an extra ½ p.c. growth in G.D.P. per year might quite possibly be obtained only by abandoning most of the normal year-to-year growth in consumption.

The point I am making is that any method of obtaining faster growth has its price, and it is wholly wrong to consider the price of Europe in isolation as though any alternative course were costless. The cost of not going in could be much heavier, and certainly the pain of alternative methods of achieving faster growth would not be less. But finally I come back to a point I have made on this page before. I want a decision that I can justify to my children 20 years from now.

*Allen & Unwin, £3.25 cloth, £1.90 paper.

The Dutton-Forshaw Group Limited



RECORD PROFITS

Salient points from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. R. Dutton-Forshaw, for the year ending 31st December, 1970

The Group net profit before tax is £735,701, an increase of £256,304 over the previous year's profit of £479,397. The contribution to the net profit for the period from 1st June, 1970, to the end of the year from the acquisition during the year of Voss Motors Limited amounted to £12,498. Accordingly the profit excluding the acquisition would have been £723,203, being an increase of £243,846 (51 per cent.) over 1969. This substantial increase in profit has been due not only to improved trading conditions generally, but also to a considerable extent to the effect of the process of rationalisation to which I referred in my last Annual Statement. In particular 1970 has seen a major contribution to Group profits from the Loxhams Garages Group and from Murray & Charleat. After providing for Tax and deducting minority interests, there is left net profit after tax attributable to the Group of £406,879. An interim dividend of 5 per cent was paid in December, 1970, and your Directors now recommend a final dividend of 11 per cent, making a total distribution for the year of 16 per cent (1969, 14 per cent). I referred in my last Statement to substantial Capital Expenditure which had been authorised by the Board during 1969. Much of this work has been carried out in 1970. In particular Loxhams Garages of Blackpool have purchased the freehold of a two-acre site situated in the industrial area of Blackpool on which they have built a modern servicing depot for Triumph, Jaguar, Daimler and Rover cars, a spare parts department carrying parts for these makes, a motorists supermarket, and a forecourt. Business commenced there on 1st November, 1970, and is building up rapidly. During the year we found that the Service Station of Charles Pollett at Hampstead was proving inadequate to our needs. We have accordingly sold the Hampstead premises and have taken a lease of larger premises in St. John's Wood. These premises will give us about twice as much floor space as at Hampstead. In addition the showroom at Berkeley Street has been modernised and a new front installed.

Future Prospects

I said in my last Statement that our future prospects depended on the availability of new ears and that this in turn depended on the troubled labour relations in the industry. This is still the case, but since then we have had a change of Government, and we must hope that the Industrial Relations Bill will eventually produce a more stable labour climate. In the meantime, subject to this, and to the general economic conditions of the country, I have every confidence in the future of your Group. This confidence is confirmed by the results disclosed by our management accounts for the first four months of 1971 which show a substantial increase in profits compared with the corresponding period in 1970. The 1971 profits will also benefit materially from the reduction in the Bank Rate, together with the lower rate of Corporation Tax. As I mentioned last year, it remains the policy of your Board to expand the Group by organic growth and by suitable acquisitions, a number of which are at present under active consideration. With this in mind I am requesting your approval to a further increase of £500,000 in the authorised share capital.

Common Market: the economic summing up

By DONALD LAST AND LEITH McGRANDLE

SECURITY AND PROSPERITY are the key words in the opening paragraphs of the Government's White Paper on European entry, "The United Kingdom and the European Communities". The basic argument for signing the Rome Treaty is that Britain will be more secure and prosperous if she goes into the Common Market, than if she stays out.

The White Paper poses three vital questions:

- 1—Britain lives by trade. Will trading conditions be better for us if we join the European Communities or worse?
- 2—Revaluations, devaluations and the emergence of new economic powers are causing fundamental shifts in world trading patterns. Will we have more influence on events inside in the Community or outside?
- 3—Suppose we do not go into Europe. Is there a better hole to go to?

The answers to these three questions, argues the White Paper, point compellingly to joining the European Community. This is the economic case for membership. At the same time it is one of the fundamental political arguments for joining Europe.

Economic case

THE CENTRAL question is whether membership will affect the structure of our economy. For many years Britain has faced a chronic problem: a brittle balance of payments, poor industrial investment record and a low growth rate. As a result, Britain's living standards are lagging behind those of the E.E.C.

The White Paper invites us to study the experience of the Six. The elimination of tariffs in the E.E.C. says the White Paper, has stimulated trade among E.C. partners. It is estimated that by 1969 the value of this intra-trade in manufactured products was about 50 p.c. higher than it would have been had the E.E.C. not been formed.

Those E.E.C. industries that competed with imports from other E.E.C. countries had to seek ways of cutting costs and increasing their efficiency. By the same token, prospects for exporters dramatically improved. Both had the effect of stimulating investment and productivity, leading to higher growth rates. In the period 50-69 the Six devoted 24 p.c. of their G.N.P. to investment whereas the figure for Britain is 17 p.c.

The rapid growth in productivity led to rapid growth in earnings. The White Paper points out that in 1969 average earnings in Britain were similar to those in France, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands, and all over half as high again as those in Italy. By 1969 average earnings in Italy had caught up with British earnings, and in the other Community countries, earnings were now between a quarter and half higher on average than those in Britain.

In real terms, allowing for price increases, British earnings rose by 40 p.c. in the period 50-69, whereas in the E.E.C. they went up by no less than 70 p.c.

This, then, is the answer to question Number 1. Trading conditions ought to be far more favourable to growth if we go to Europe. The effects of membership on British industry will stem principally from the creation of a large European market by the removal of tariffs. Manufacturers will be operating in a domestic market, perhaps five times as large as at present, in which tariff barriers cannot be set up against them. However, all they do. There will be no radical changes in planning, investment and sales effort. Conditions will favour specialisation, exploitation of the economies of scale, developing new products, and encourage investment. We must consider the penalty of not entering Europe. If we do not go in the E.E.C. industries will have a "domestic market" of some 190 million people, with

preferential markets in other European and overseas countries. Our industries will have a home market of 55 million people, with perhaps another 35 million in E.F.T.A. If we go in our "domestic market" will be some 290 million people.

If a rate of growth of national income a ½ p.c. higher were to be achieved as a result of membership, by the end of the five years our national income would be some £1,100 million higher in the fifth year.

It is not just a question of a more prosperous economy. The White Paper is the danger of staying out. Britain will have a failing voice in world councils if she does not join a bigger grouping.

If we remained outside the Communities, we should have to maintain our national interests and develop our national resources on a narrower base, says the White Paper. No doubt we could do this, but the task of doing so would impose progressively heavier burdens on us, and would become progressively more difficult, as European political and economic unity proceeded without us in a neighbouring community several times our size.

We have grown accustomed to the political and military predominance in the world of two super powers whose strength is based on great economic resources. A third China is emerging in the Far East. In economic affairs, the European Communities and Japan are also well on the way to super power status. In the IMF and the GATT, and in many other ways which set the pattern of international economic life, the three economic super powers that are emerging in the non-Communist world will increasingly and inevitably be the decisive influences. Individually no European country can ensure that its voice is heard; collectively, as the Six have shown already in the Kennedy Round, the voice of the Communities cannot be ignored. If we join, therefore, we shall be making sure that British trade and manufacturing interests are represented at the summit of the negotiations where the terms on which we earn our living are decided.

Accepting that we cannot live as an island to ourselves if we are to maintain our security and livelihood, is there a practical alternative to the Common Market? The Government's answer is unequivocal.

There is no alternative grouping of countries with similar circumstances and interests which could offer us the same opportunities to safeguard our national security and prosperity. A North Atlantic Free Trade Area has been suggested from time to time, but the United States with its great business corporations would be so dominant a partner in any such arrangement that we as members would find our economy increasingly tied to theirs and our political choices therefore increasingly determined by theirs as well. Nor has such a grouping interested the United States—Administration.

continued on P.24

A new Slater Walker Trust

Now-the Slater Walker Financial Trust.

With the Slater Walker Financial Trust we aim to combine maximum growth and maximum security by investing exclusively in financial institutions.

These include the Merchant Banks, Clearing Banks, Insurance Companies, Property Companies, Investment Trusts, Finance Houses and Discount Houses of the City of London.

They offer great financial strength and excellent prospects of capital growth.

In the short term the dominant economic force is inflation.

Financial institutions are relatively immune from the problems that inflation brings to industry.

For example, they do not have the ruinous fixed-price contracts which have had such a widespread detrimental effect. Inflation is strong, and there is little indication of any substantial improvement.

That is why the Slater Walker Financial Trust is such a good investment now.

It will invest exclusively in financial institutions with exceptional prospects of immediate capital growth.

In the long term, too, the

Financial Trust should be a very sound investment.

There are three reasons: the likelihood of continuing inflation, the inherent stability of the great institutions, and Slater Walker's skill in investment management.

Of course, the price of units can go down as well as up; but the trend should be upward.

The estimated initial gross yield of the Slater Walker Financial Trust is 3.0%. Units are priced at 25p each, and the minimum investment is 1,000 units, which cost £250.00.

Interested investors should apply now.

General Information

THE TRUST is authorised by the Department of Trade and Industry and is constituted by a Trust Deed dated 12th May, 1971. (As amended July 1st.)

APPLICATIONS for units should be made on the form provided or by telephone to 01-407 8751. Applications will not be acknowledged but Certificates will be sent, at the applicant's risk, within 42 days of receipt of your order. Parents or legal guardians may purchase on behalf of minors and have the account designated.

THE OFFER PRICE includes an initial charge of 5%.

INCOME. The estimated initial gross yield on the portfolio is 3.0%. The Trust makes distributions of income on 1st June and 1st December each year. Applicants to this issue will receive their first distribution 1st December 1971. A half-yearly charge of 18.75p per £100 of the capital value of the Fund is deducted from the Trust's income to defray expenses including the Trustees' fees.

REPURCHASE. You can cash-in your units at any time by telephoning or writing to the Managers, who will immediately buy back the units at the bid price then ruling.

COMMISSION. 1% out of the initial service charge of 5% will be paid to authorised Agents. Managers: Slater Walker Trust Management Ltd., Dominion House, 37-45 Tooley Street, London SE1. Tel: 01-407 8751.

Directors: J. D. Slater, F.C.A. (Chairman), J. A. Nichols (Managing), E. J. Farrell, B. Banks, T. M. E. Dunn. Trustees: National Westminster Bank Limited.

A wider-range Trustee Security.

APPLICATION FORM

SLATER WALKER			
Financial Trust.			
Offer of Units at 25p each, until 19th July, 1971			
After this date Units will be available at the current price then ruling.			
To: SLATER, WALKER TRUST MANAGEMENT LTD., DOMINION HOUSE, 37-45 TOOLEY ST., LONDON SE1. TEL: 01-407 8751			
I/We hereby apply for			
Units in the Slater Walker Financial Trust at 25p each. (Minimum holding 1000 units and multiples of 20 thereafter.)	£	p	
Remittance is enclosed payable to Slater, Walker Trust Management Ltd.			
PLEASE WRITE IN BLOCK LETTERS—THE CERTIFICATE WILL BE PREPARED FROM THIS FORM.			
TITLE	FIRST FORENAME	OTHER INITIALS	SURNAME
HOUSE NO. AND STREET			
TOWN	COUNTY/POSTAL CODE		
REMITTANCE REQUIRED 1,000 units £250.00 2,000 units £500.00 3,000 units £750.00 4,000 units £1,000.00 5,000 units £1,250.00 10,000 units £2,500.00 30,000 units £7,500.00			
For Office use only 225			
44			
I/We declare that I/am/we are not resident outside the Scheduled Territories (as defined in the Bank of England's Notice E.C.1. (Tenth Issue) as amended) and that I/am/we are not acquiring the units as the nominee(s) of any person(s) resident outside these territories. If you are unable to make this declaration please consult your bank, stockbroker or solicitor in the U.K.			
Signature(s)			
If there are joint applicants all must sign and attach names and addresses separately.			
Date			

The week in focus

THE Government's White Paper on the Common Market was a best-seller. Thousands of copies of the document which sets out the arguments for joining the E.E.C. were sold in the first few days.

The Government's view is summed up in the words, "the right decision for us is to accept the challenge, seize the opportunity and join the European Community."

Membership would add 2½ p.c. a year to food prices and 1 p.c. a year to the cost of living between now and 1978, according to the White Paper estimates.

It makes clear that the Government believes there are no acceptable economic or political alternatives to joining Europe.

Mr. Wilson refrained from taking a stand on the White

AN aggressive buyer pushed LRC International sharply higher late on Friday and the market was having to bid around for stock. The group (formerly London Rubber) has often been a takeover favourite, and with earnings in a strong rising trend, with diversification and acquisition benefits on stream, a bid could well be on the way.

SOME informed buying is reported for Oldham International, the batteries group. Good figures are believed to be on the way, but some market pundits are saying that another bid is being planned by Carlen Industries.

HAVING shot up to around the 90p mark on takeover rumours at one stage last account, Mable and France Restaurants shares have come back to 75p. In January the group had unsuccessful talks with Hurst Park and now someone else seems to be interested. Profits are in a rising trend and any bid would have to be considerably higher than the present price to be assured of getting approval.

MARKET MISCELLANY

Rise in LRC could spell takeover

A JUMP in the share price of International Paint on Wednesday went largely unnoticed; it rose 6p to 126p. They seem all but a growth situation at the moment which has prompted speculation over whether Courtalds is contemplating buying out the equity it does not already own.

CANNON Street Investments has made a nice turn out of the bid for S. H. Benson. It had 10 p.c. of the equity for which it paid 80p a share. It has sold out at 100p. Profit to Cannon Street, £100,000.

OIL refiners, Berry Wiggins is again the subject of quiet takeover gossip. Gulf Oil with 30 p.c. of the equity, being mentioned as the interested party. Gulf bought the main part of its holding at 98½p. This is well over twice the current market price of 57p which reflects the patchy record Gulf certainly ought

to be thinking about doing something to recover part of its loss. Berry's net assets, incidentally, are 71p.

AFTER its bid for Barber Textile, Spirala, it is said, will now go for Higgins. It would fit in well. The shares at 39½p thus look an interesting speculation.

THE Kettering Motor Service offer for sale at 80p should be a big success. The group retails tyres, exhaust systems and brake linings and profits are expanding very fast. The forecast for the current year is £330,000 before tax which produces a prospective p/e ratio 12.1 times. This rating compares favourably with quoted rivals Standard Tyre and Albany and a premium of 10p looks almost certain.

SOME interesting buying is going on in Circle Securities (formerly Sage C.D.O.). The group's main assets are a big shareholding in Spreck-

ley, its properties at White City and in Argentina and cash and investments in excess of £400,000. The group is controlled by B.E.T. who may be thinking of buying out the minority. Circle shares now stand at 45p.

A PROPERTY revaluation is on the way from National Sunlight Laundries soon. It will apparently show net assets to be worth 40p a share and thus partially explains the firmness in the price at 26p in present. Earnings are also heading for a boost. For it will be remembered that last year the group paid out more in S.E.T. than its pre-tax profit total. S.E.T. was halved last week. B.E.T. have a big equity stake and some market observers predict a bid.

WHAT'S going on at Learrho? Last week the shares slithered 15p to 88p on what has been described as adverse rumours. Just what these rumours are seems uncertain. But one thing is sure. At a time when Britain may be near to settling her problems with Rhodesia, Learrho shares ought to be moving up, not down. Earnings do not appear to be under any great pressure, so could it be a boardroom rift?

Gear up with a partly-paid speculation

STEADY demand pushed up trust prices slowly but consistently last week. An underlying bullish trend is still apparent. Average depreciation on underlying assets moved from 10 p.c. to a more expensive looking 8.8 p.c.

Trust Trends

One speculative but interesting situation is the recent convertible ordinary partly-paid shares in the Berder and Southern Trust, managed by John Govett. Because these shares are only partly-paid they are as highly geared as most capital trusts. The ordinary B. & S. shares have only to move from the present level of 270p to 335p by April 1978 to make the conversion rights very attractive.

The Govett trusts are well thought of, they sit on small discounts or premiums and have performed well. The overseas content is high and B. & S. has 35 p.c. of the portfolio overseas. Given reasonable markets this lively and specialist management make the partly-paid convertibles a proposition worth considering.

DOES YOUR INVESTMENT INCOME COMPARE WITH THIS?

GROUP A Taxpayers at Standard Rate up to age 60 **8%**
GUARANTEED (minimum)
FREE OF INCOME TAX. Term of Investment 5 years.

GROUP B Taxpayers at Standard rate over age 60 **7.25%**
ALL SURTAX PAYERS
FREE OF INCOME TAX. Term of Investment 11 years.

Underwritten by one or more leading financial institutions.
★ Security of Capital ★ No Capital Gains Tax ★ Minimum Investment £1,000 and thereafter multiples of £500. ★ Life Assurance.

Offers to Investors in Group A close on 30th July, 1971 or earlier if over subscribed.

Confidential details and application forms will be sent on receipt of date of birth, occupation, rate of tax and Capital available for investment by:—

ELLERMAN AND SMITH LIMITED
230 Empire House, St. Martins-le-Grand, London, E.C.1

New Slater financial trust

SLATER WALKER'S fifth trust, new this week, is a specialist in the financial sector. This is an area that has already seen a hefty rise. But Brian Banks, the trust's manager, argues that there are plenty of situations which still have a long way to go, particularly in property. And there are strong arguments why the whole sector will continue to outperform most others. Financial institutions are relatively immune to inflation, while entry into Europe is bound to work to their advantage. Banks go further and think that E.E.C. entry could cause the biggest bull market in history.

The portfolio will be biased towards insurance companies and brokers, clearing banks, discount houses and property. If Slater Walker is judged on past performance of its other trusts—High Income topped the polls last year, and three of the four are in the top 20 p.c. of trusts by performance this year—then Slater Walker Financial, with the advantage of a fresh start and new money flowing in looks an interesting prospect.

Save and Prosper is making an offer of units in the Investment Trust fund. Crescent International looks well set with a 38 p.c. growth in its first year of operation. The high investment minimums at the Schroder Income and Capital funds enable them to make lower charges. Barclays Unicorn Withdrawal plan is available.

Abbey Selective Investment Bonds are invested in properties and equities. Hambro Property Investment Bonds are invested solely in property and the Royal Insurance Chelemans Bonds put savings into a building society.

Now there is a Bond which is flexible enough to adjust itself, and your investment, to these times.

It's called the Abbey Selective Investment Bond, and it's a single premium life assurance policy, issued and managed by Abbey Life Assurance, one of Britain's best-known life assurance companies with assets exceeding £120m., and part of the £2,400 million International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

The idea is simple enough — to combine the security of property investment with the opportunity of equity investment. One-third of the Fund is invested at all times in Property Bonds, another third is invested in Equity Bonds and the remaining third is invested in one or other as dictated by expert analysis of market conditions and trends. By redeploying current cash flow Abbey Life is able to change the proportions invested in each Fund without charges and without deductions for Capital Gains Tax. This investment should appeal to those seeking maximum long term performance but short term performance will probably lie between that of Property Bonds and that of Equity Bonds.

Those whose investment objectives may change in the future have an option to convert their entire investment wholly into units of the Abbey Property Bond Fund or the Abbey Equity Bond Fund, subject to a charge of 1%. If this option is exercised, Abbey Life will not at that time make a deduction in respect of its own liability to Capital Gains Tax which would follow if an Equity or Property Bond were cashed in for re-investment in another Fund.

The Abbey Selective Investment Bond was launched on the 25th March, 1971, and the original offer price of 50p prevailed until 7th April, 1971. At 8th July, 1971, the offer price is 55.5p.

To: Investors Chronicle, 30 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2. Please supply me with 'Beginners Please' plus the next 26 issues of the Investors Chronicle for the special offer price of £8.20. (Cheques/P.O.'s payable to Throgmorton Publications Ltd.)

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New Abbey Selective Investment Bonds: what you gain on the swings you don't lose on the roundabouts.

Practically every Bond on the market invests your money exclusively in either Property Funds or Equity Funds.

Some people prefer Property, some Equity.

But almost everyone agrees that each has its advantages over the other at certain times.

Now there is a Bond which is flexible enough to adjust itself, and your investment, to these times.

It's called the Abbey Selective Investment Bond, and it's a single premium life assurance policy, issued and managed by Abbey Life Assurance, one of Britain's best-known life assurance companies with assets exceeding £120m., and part of the £2,400 million International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

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6 straight questions about Abbey Selective Investment Bonds.

1 Am I covered by Life Assurance?

As long as you hold your Abbey Selective Investment Bond, your life is assured at no extra cost to you. Life assurance is built-in. The amount payable to your family on your death will be either the current value of your Bonds, or, in normal cases, the amount shown on the life cover table on the application form — whichever is the greater. This, of course, depends on whether you have withdrawn money from the Fund, in which case the amount assured will be correspondingly less.

2 What about Income?

Provided you make a single investment of not less than £1,000, you can withdraw 6% of the value of your Bond each year — entirely free from Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax. Provided total annual appreciation is not less than 6%, your Bond would retain its original value (calculated at the offered price of the Units).

3 What management charges are deducted?

There is an initial charge of 5%, which is included in the offer price, plus a small rounding off price adjustment and an annual charge of 1% (which includes the 3% charged for Property and Equity Bonds).

If you choose to convert the Units of your Bond wholly into Equity or Property Bond Units, a charge of 1% on the total value of your Bond will be deducted at the time this option is exercised. In exceptional circumstances six months' notice of conversion into Equity Units may be required. The annual charge reduces to 3% and the conversion is non-reversible.

4 What is my tax situation?

No income tax is payable by you on the net income allocated to the Selective Investment Bond Fund. Income from that part of the Fund which is invested in the Abbey Property Bond Fund is taxed at the special life assurance company reduced rate, currently 37½p in the £. Income from that part which is invested in the Abbey Equity Bond Fund is taxed at the standard rate. No Capital Gains Tax is payable by you on the proceeds of your Selective Investment Bond, though Abbey Life reserves the right to make deductions to cover its own Capital Gains Tax liabilities. This is not adjusted for in the Unit price. In present circumstances Abbey Life intends to limit these deductions to two-thirds the normal rate.

Surtax is payable on cashing-in the Bond or at death on any profit over and above the original investment if your income, together with your profit on the Bond, brings you into the surtax bracket. But there are provisions which reduce the impact of this rule. And in most circumstances even surtax payers will find that the tax position is no less favourable (and is generally more favourable) than investing in Equity shares. Very high surtax payers should contact Abbey Life for further details.

5 What happens if I want to sell my Bond?

You can cash in your Bond at any time and receive the full bid value of the Units allocated to your Bond, subject to any deduction relating to Capital Gains Tax (as described above). However, the Company retains the right, in order to protect the interests of bondholders as a whole, to defer payment of the proceeds of the Property Bond Units under exceptional circumstances for up to six months pending realisation of properties. This right would also apply to the proportion of a Selective Investment Bond invested in the Property Bond Fund, but it is the Company's policy to maintain adequate liquid resources at all times to meet withdrawals. The Company has in practice always been able to cash in Bonds without delay and has confirmed that it will be able to maintain this facility in the future.

6 Where is my money invested?

Your money is invested in two outstanding Funds the first of which is the Abbey Property Bond Fund, valued at more than £50 million, and is larger than all other property funds combined. It is the only one that has the opportunity of purchasing really important properties. The assets of the fund include seven properties valued at £1 million or more, an aggregate investment of approximately £20 million. The Fund is invested in top industrial and commercial properties. The Fund has also the added benefit of having as tenants such well-known companies as National Westminster Bank, Esso Chemicals, the Post Office, W. H. Smith, American Express, IFC and Boots.

In the 12 months ending July 8th, 1971, Abbey Property Bonds appreciated by 10.5% (including reinvested income net of tax as calculated by Abbey Life).

The Abbey Property Bond Fund is managed by the Property Division of Hambros Bank, who are completely independent of Abbey Life, and who carry out a valuation of the Fund's properties once a month. These valuations are then confirmed by Richard Ellis & Son, the well-known chartered surveyors.

The second of the two Funds in which your money is invested is the Abbey Equity Bond Fund, which is valued at more than £50 million and offers the exceptional security of a widely diversified portfolio. Abbey Life's investment department assisted by their investment advisers Hambros Bank have invested the Fund in U.K. investment trusts and unit trusts selected on the basis of superior performance. Recent investment policy has been directed towards those funds with an above average overseas content.

The recent performance of the Fund offers proof of the wisdom of this investment policy during what was undeniably a volatile year for equities. From July 8th, 1970 to July 8th, 1971, Abbey Equity Bonds appreciated by 31.7% (This figure includes re-invested income net of tax). The Abbey Equity Bond Fund is valued weekly. This valuation takes into account any changes in the values of the Fund's investments and any accrued income.

Post the completed application form together with your cheque. As soon as it's accepted you receive your Bonds which show the number of Units you have allocated in the Abbey Selective Investment Bond Fund. You will receive a Report annually on the progress of the Funds.

Abbey Selective Investment Bonds. With so much behind us it's no wonder we're ahead.

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Do you already hold Abbey Property Bonds or Abbey Equity Bonds or another Abbey Life Policy? _____

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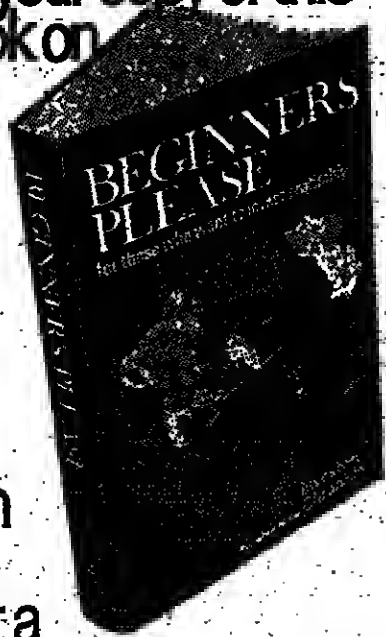
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Commitment of 15% will be paid on any Application bearing the stamp of a Bank, Insurance Broker, Stockbroker, Accountant or Solicitor. This commitment is based on latest advice received by the Company regarding present law and inland Revenue practice. The medical evidence will be required in normal cases. The application and life cover come into force only upon acceptance by the Company, and the life cover may be reduced.

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Continued development of Commercial Property

Points from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. P. J. Broomhall, F.R.I.C.S., and from the Directors' Report.

- * Profit after tax, of £274,400 compares with £248,900 last year. But for delays in the granting of Planning Consents, these results would have been better. A total dividend of 16% for the year is recommended (14% last year); this dividend would be covered by net income from investments in properties and also about 1.5 times.
- * Your Board is of the opinion that the value of the Group's assets exceeds book value and plans a revaluation of the portfolio last valued in 1967.
- * As a consequence of the attitude of Governments to the residential landlords your Board has concentrated most of its efforts to the commercial field. Developments planned or in hand provide for forms of commercial use where a realistic return can be obtained.
- * Future prospects are good. We offer a valuable service in providing accommodation in many fields for which demand continues unabated: when leases expire rents are found to be substantially in excess of those at which the premises were let 7 or 14 years previously, thus providing for shareholders an excellent hedge against inflation. Your Board are actively considering a number of further developments which have exciting prospects.

FINANCIAL RECORD 25TH MARCH.

	1971	1970
Gross revenue from properties	1,373,600	1,321,800
Gross income from all sources	1,475,600	1,451,500
Profit before taxation	418,500	402,000
Surplus for the year	312,600	273,400
Total ordinary dividend (gross)	241,600	211,400
Freehold and leasehold properties	12,451,200	11,978,700
Issued capital and reserves	7,648,400	7,531,500

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continued from P.21

who have made it clear that they would prefer to see us as members of a stronger and more united Europe than as a satellite of the United States.

Nor does the Commonwealth by itself offer us, or indeed wish to offer us, alternative and comparable opportunities to membership of the European Community, says the White Paper.

The member countries of the Commonwealth are widely scattered to different regions of the world and differ widely in their political ideas and economic development. With the attainment of independence, their political and economic relations with the United Kingdom in particular have greatly changed and are still changing. They have developed and are still developing with other countries trade and investment arrangements which accord with the requirements of their basic geographical and economic circumstances. The United Kingdom's share of the trade of the Commonwealth has declined sharply over the last decade.

COMMENT.—The argument that we must join the Community to preserve our security and vital economic interests is a matter of judgement. We happen to think it is one of the clinching arguments for entry.

The other leg of the economic case, the so-called "dynamic effects," that by joining a richer, faster-growing group a mysterious growth ingredient X will be transplanted in us, is more contentious. Kaldor has made the most penetrating attack on this proposition. He argues that growth depends principally upon expansion in manufacturing, which induces aggressive export ability, which breeds further growth. The income created by exports boosts home consumption which in turn stimulates domestic industry and services. It's the virtuous circle.

He believes that because of that Agricultural Policy we may find the price of devaluing too high, and unless we devalue we cannot compete, and if we can't compete we're not going to enter the virtuous circle. He has a further ancillary point that the Common Market countries had substantial farming / foreign workers to draw on and we don't. This is a very important observation. We haven't got the same reserves to draw on. Our miracle will have to come much more from squeezing out the incompetent and switching resources to the competent.

On the other hand, with 800,000 people rising to one million people out of work, plus hidden unemployment among women who have been forced to retire, there is no lack of spare labour at the moment. In that sense we could hardly be better poised for European entry.

The basic weakness in the Kaldor case is that he is forecasting something that is six years away. There are too many uncertainties and factors invol-

COMMON MARKET ECONOMIC SUMMING UP

ved to be dogmatic about the initial impact. Many economists pour scorn on the "dynamic effects" arguing that they're unproven. But what they are really saying is that they can't be proven because they cannot be quantified. That is not to say, however, they don't exist. There can be no denying the very rapid increase in trade between EEC member countries, nor the quickening growth in labour productivity in the years 1958/59 in the EEC compared with outsiders.

You will hear the argument that EEC's growth rate has fallen since 1958 and other OECD countries growth has risen since then. Douglas Jay employs this and so does Kaldor. But "other OECD countries" includes Japan and any group is going to look pale against another that includes Japan. The EEC has grown, and is growing, much faster than we are. That is what matters.

Cost of entry

THE COSTS of joining the Community are the price we should have to pay for the economic and political advantages.

They arise in three ways. First we have to contribute to the common Community budget which principally goes towards paying for support to European farmers. The net cost of this by 1977 is estimated at £200 million. Secondly, we are going to have to pay more for our imported food. Just how much depends on how far British farm output expands in response to the higher prices. By 1977 it may be £30 million.

Thirdly, there may be a price to pay for the cut in tariffs and loss of Commonwealth preference. The Government does not believe this can be quantified in terms of its effect upon the balance of payments. They are confident that this effect will be

positive and substantial, as it has been for the E.E.C.

COMMENT.—Unlike the last White Paper which went into great detail on the anticipated costs of entry, this one is extremely coy. The Labour government's estimate of the final cost was that it could range from £100 million to £1,000 million. This White Paper sketches such forecasts.

The Government obviously lays itself open to the charge that it is trying to conceal a potentially painful burden on the balance of payments. But the very width of the estimate shows how fragile any prognostications are likely to be.

1.—The most important ascertainable cost is the contribution to the Common Market budget. By the 1980's this could be in the region of £400 million.

That means, crudely, that another £400 million of resources that the Government now estimates have got to be pushed into exports to pay for it. But as the gap between Common Market prices and world food prices narrows, the cost falls.

Who is to say what the gap will be in 1980? (See P. 21). Also it is impossible, as the White Paper points out, to forecast the likely sources of food supply on which levy and duty estimates depend.

2.—The cost of tariff changes is £200 million. But what effect is present inflation trends in this country vis-a-vis EEC and third markets, going to have on competition in Europe and the rest of the world? What impact is the loss of Commonwealth preferences going to have on old Commonwealth customers? How fast will they move away? What happens to the EFTA countries? How will they react to us? What is going to happen to world trade over this period? Is the US likely to become more protectionist? Will there be fresh tariff negotiations under GATT? Simply to list some of the factors that are likely to impact on our trade balance demonstrates the absurdity of trying to put a hard figure on this element in the cost of entry.

Moreover £200 million is chickenfeed against total foreign trade currently £16,500 million (real terms).

All one can say is that there is certainly going to be an extra burden on the balance of payments at the end of the transitional period rather than a benefit. How might this be met? An extra 1% p.a. on growth rate would pay for it. But the joker in the pack is the exchange rate. Lord Kershaw forecasts that we shall have to devalue within a year is wild talk. For the Government cannot approach the EEC with a closed mind on adjusting sterling to help us meet part of the bill. This is part of the...

Problem of sterling

THE WHITE PAPER tells us no more than we already know. The Government envisages an "orderly and gradual" run-down of official sterling balances after our accession.

After entry we shall discuss ways and means of achieving a progressive alignment of the external characteristics of sterling in relation to the Common Market countries. Meanwhile sterling balances are to be stabilised. These developments

The cost of living

THE WHITE PAPER estimates that the rise in average retail food prices during the transitional period would be about 2%. The cost of living as a whole would rise by 1-2% each year. The White Paper suggests that it may even be less because lower prices for manufactured goods (like washing machines and refrigerators) would offset some of the rise. On the food side the heaviest increases are expected in beef and butter, but milk, fish and tea should show little change while some items in the shopping basket, like fruit, should be cheaper.

COMMENT.—The cost of living figures in the White Paper have been revised considerably from those in the 1970 paper. The Government now estimates that the housewife's food bill will go up by 15 p.c. between now and 1978 because of entry

to the Common Market against estimates of 18 p.c. to 26 p.c. in last year's paper.

While any statistical estimate must be taken with a pinch of salt there is no doubt that the recent burst of inflation has changed a lot of things. Not only has it pushed up the price of our food from the Common Market, etc. nearer to Common Market prices and therefore made the "gap" look narrower.

The rapid rise in prices has also made the added burden of membership on the housewife's purse seem less heavy than even a year ago. At a time when food prices have risen by over 10 p.c. in 11 months the additional cost of 15 p.c. spread over almost seven years hardly seems significant.

The Common Market countries are very aware that the support for farmers developed within the Common Agricultural Policy does tend to increase food

will take place in the context of the moves towards economic and monetary union, which we accept. We have to protect the interests of sterling balance holders and avoid any unacceptable burdens on the balance of payments.

COMMENT.—Basically the problem is to fix reserve currency into a galaxy of European currencies. If sterling is to be phased out, something must be put in its place. Just what depends in some measure on the rest of the monetary system, and getting an acceptable relationship between gold, SDRs and the dollar. It may be that sterling will be replaced by a Community unit of account. But certainly a solution to the £'s reserve role will have to be found if the Community is to move forward on monetary union.

For the same reason the Europeans will have to be accommodating about capital movements and the sterling parity. The Government envisages a gradual relaxation of capital movements between Britain and the enlarged Community over the five-year transitional period. This means an added cost on the balance of payments during the transitional period. Our partners will have to make sure it doesn't become an unbearable burden.

"The very survival of the Community would demand that the institutions find equitable solutions," says the White Paper referring to CAP in the 1980s. The same applies to sterling.

A more immediately practical problem is what happens to the pound if the Europeans adopt a wider parity band against the dollar? Do we go into the tunnel too? Or do we stay fixed at \$2.46 against the pound?

We should welcome a more flexible currency system. It will take the sting out of any political apprehension that might otherwise attach to another devaluation of the pound as part of the process of entry.

Regional policy

"BECAUSE of the new opportunities for the economy as a whole, we shall be able as

members of the Community to deal more effectively with our problems of regional development. All our experience over the years is that measures to stimulate such development works best within a wider framework of expanding trade and investment."

COMMENT.—This paragraph sums up the brief case put by the Government who also emphasise that the existence of the Community "vital and continuing" role regional policies play in economic development.

It has already been picked out by critics of the White Paper. They attack its sketchiness and also cast doubts on whether the larger Community really will encourage regional growth. They suspect that instead the concentration of industrial development in the London-Paris-Frankfurt triangle which would leave the "peripheral" regions neglected.

Two main points should be made here. Individual countries in the Six over the last few years have pursued rigorous regional policies despite the existence of the Community. France and Italy especially have created a wide range of incentives to encourage industrial development in their problem areas—like Brittany, parts of the mid-South of France and in Italy's Mezzogiorno. The White Paper was hardly the place to spell all these out. Britain will be able to continue with her regional policies although some details may have to be altered. The Community is suspicious of anything which smacks of a "hidden tariff." As with corporate taxes it aims eventually to standardise the incentives given to the regions.

The entry of Britain and other members of EFTA would alter the perspective of the Six. At the moment they are landlocked. Our entry would extend their frontiers and make them more conscious of the extremities and of the importance of balancing development in the "peripheral" regions. Moreover, some of the deep-seated industrial problems in the regions such as shipbuilding, steel and coal have proved common to every European country and could now be ap-

proaching the stage where only a "European" solution can help.

prices. The farmers, especially in France and Germany, have always been a powerful political force and have managed to extract very favourable terms out of their Governments. But the Community knows that the C.A.P. is only one thing which will need to be changed. Europeans don't like high food prices any more than anyone else.

With food and other prices rising steadily outside the Six and with powerful forces within the Community trying to keep farm prices at least stable, there are sound reasons for believing that the gap will continue to narrow.

On controlling the rise in the cost of living in general the Common Market is unlikely to have any short-term effect.

Progress in curtailing inflation will depend more on the internal domestic policies of the countries concerned than in any common initiative although co-operation within the Six would help minimise the adverse effects of anti-inflationary measures.

Tax changes

THE MAIN TAX CHANGE will be the adoption of the Common Market's value added tax. Since the Government is already committed to replacing selective employment and purchase tax with a value added tax in 1973 membership will make little difference.

COMMENT.—The nature of the tax has been widely discussed. Basically it is a tax raised at various stages of production on the value of work done to a commodity, anything from a car to cardboard box. It is less discriminatory than either s.e.t. or purchase tax, is kinder to encourage efficiency and because it is related to exports will not enter the cost of our goods sent abroad. Its main disadvantage is that it is more expensive to collect.

We shall be able to fix our own rates of V.A.T. and decide which items can be exempted when we join the Common Market, at least until the Community decides to harmonise the tax. This could be a long way off. Proposals to reduce the present variety in V.A.T. within the Six have not with little success.

At the moment France and Belgium have four different rates and Germany and Holland two. Italy has still to introduce a V.A.T. The deadline for her is now January 1, 1972. Rates vary enormously. France levies at a 7.5 p.c. rate on foodstuffs, 17.6 p.c. on gas, 32.5 p.c. on luxury goods. Germany levies 5.5 p.c. tax on foodstuffs, water and newspapers and 11 p.c. on most items.

The Community has long-range plans for the harmonisation of other taxes like corporate taxation. There has been modest success here but the Community is still a long way from its main aim which is to see that the accumulation of capital is taxed equally throughout the E.E.C. The Coal and Steel Community, for example, has helped considerably to rationalise production on European rather than a national scale.

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Cheltenham Bonds. Tax relief brings the cost down to £8.45 but, after a deduction for life assurance, £9.50 is invested each month in the Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society where it immediately starts to earn interest. If building society interest rates remain or their present level, this would give a sum of £1,460 after 10 years - a tax free gain of £446 plus Life Cover of £1,800 throughout the period.

* If you withdraw your money within the first year we deduct a month's investment to cover administrative expenses.

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Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange, London for permission to deal in and for quotation for the shares of Kettering Motor Service Group Limited. The public are invited to purchase 1,100,000 Ordinary shares out of the total of 3,000,000 shares in issue at a price of 80p per share.

The Group is one of the largest suppliers to the private motorist in the United Kingdom of replacement tyres, exhaust systems and brake linings which are fitted on a while-you-wait basis. The Group is also a major retailer of motor parts and accessories at discount prices. Through its subsidiaries Spa Factors of Coventry Limited and Spa Factors of Scotland Limited, it sells motor parts and accessories both on a cash and carry basis and for wholesale delivery.

Kettering's business of selling tyres direct to the public commenced in the Midlands and the Group's retail outlets are still centred principally in that area. Sales of tyres still account for approximately 55 per cent of retail turnover but in recent years the Group has widened its activities by supplying other motor parts and accessories and specialist services to the motorist.

Since 1968 the policy has been followed of altering or extending all retail branches wherever practicable to include a self-service accessory shop and/or a "safety centre", where exhaust systems and brake linings are sold and fitted as a while-you-wait service. The Group now has a total of 62 retail outlets: 53 of these are equipped to fit tyres and batteries, 42 have "safety centres" and 38 accessory shops, while 24 are equipped to provide all services and have an accessory shop.

Spa was one of the first cash and carry motor accessory wholesalers in the United Kingdom and is now a leader in this field. Its business consists of the purchase of motor parts and accessories from the manufacturers and the subsequent sale of them to retailers on a cash and carry basis, and to the various retail outlets of the Group. In addition, Spa has evolved a new sales outlet which has contributed significantly to the rate of growth in its turnover, namely the supply of motor parts and accessories on monthly credit terms to supermarkets and also to wholesale grocers having national coverage who are themselves selling on a cash and carry basis.

Sales and profits have been as follows:—

Year ended 30th June	Turnover £	Profits before Taxation £
1966	562,000	6,483
1967	827,000	24,132
1968	1,603,000	92,542
1969	2,377,000	111,697

1st July 1969 to 27th September 1970 (15 months period) 4,437,000 243,357

28th September 1970 to 28th March 1971 (6 months period) 2,768,000 162,834

The Directors are of the opinion that, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the

profits of the Group before taxation for the year ending 26th September 1971 will be not less than £330,000. In that event, the Directors expect to recommend for payment in or about March 1972, an ordinary dividend for the year ending 26th September 1971 of 25 per cent less tax. And they would expect to recommend ordinary dividends in respect of a full year totalling not less than 40 per cent. On this basis, at the Offer price of 80p per share, the gross dividend yield would be 5 per cent, the dividend would be covered 1.65 times and the price earnings ratio would be 12.1.

The Group's retail business has been successfully expanded over thirteen years by the opening of new and the acquisition of established outlets and it is intended to continue this policy. During the past twelve months five new branches and four new concessions have been opened and nine existing branches have been improved or extended to add "safety centres" and/or accessory shops. At present, apart from plans to re-site or extend existing branches, four more new branches are being prepared for opening in the near future and three new branches and two additional concessions on out-of-town multiple trading sites are being negotiated.

Applications will be accepted up to 10 a.m. on 15th July, 1971.

Full details of the company, its directors and prospects, and information as to how to apply for the shares will be available in the prospectus, on the basis of which alone application will be considered.

Prospectuses will be available on application to **SINGER & FRIEDLANDER LIMITED**, New Issue Department, Walker House, 87 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4AN; 122 Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 8LP; Westminster House, Park Row, Leeds LS1 5BQ; 38 Brimsall Gate, Nottingham G1 2BG; 14 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow G1. **L. MESSEL & CO.** Winchester House, 100 Old Broad Street, London EC2P 2HX.

TAX PLANNING FOR THE LAYMAN - 9

Liability when working abroad

TAX Planning for the Layman number 8 dealt with the individual who retained his United Kingdom residence status while working abroad and this article moves one stage further, to the individual who decides to leave the United Kingdom for a substantial period of time to work abroad.

Where you leave the United Kingdom to work full time abroad and your job does not require you to work in the U.K. at all, provided that the period of your absence abroad includes a complete tax year (6th April - 5th April) you will not be liable to United Kingdom taxation on your earnings

for the whole of the period when you are working abroad. Care must, however, be taken if a condition of the overseas employment provides for home leave because if you return to the United Kingdom for six months' leave in one complete tax year, then you will be regarded as resident for that particular year. Similarly, if during the overseas employment you spend an average of three months or more in the United Kingdom for any years then you will be regarded as resident for those years. If either of the above two positions arise then any amounts remitted to or brought into the U.K. in the years in which you are deemed to be resident will be liable to U.K. taxation.

Income arising in the United Kingdom while you are working abroad, e.g. bank deposit interest, dividends for United Kingdom companies etc. will be liable to U.K. taxation in the normal way.

Provided, however, that you are a British subject, then you will be able to claim your normal United Kingdom personal reliefs against your United Kingdom income and receive an income tax repayment. This relief is subject to the overriding restriction that your total United Kingdom income tax liability must not be reduced below the proportion which the United Kingdom income bears to the total income wherever arising as illustrated by the example below.

Example: A is a British subject married with no children, working for three years in Switzerland. In 1971/72 his income from his Swiss employment amounted to £23,000 and he received dividends from United Kingdom companies amounting to £1,000 which were taxed at standard rate.

As A is a British subject he can claim repayment of income tax for the personal reliefs due to him for 1971/72.

United Kingdom income £23,000
LESS Personal allowances 405
United Kingdom tax calculated on £22,595
Tax thereon at 35-75% £227-31
LESS Deducted at source from dividends 387-50
Repayment due £159-19

But the restriction must be applied because the computation based on overall income will give rise to a lower repayment. (See Table "A" left).

Benefits can also arise from capital gains tax if you are a British subject going abroad for the purpose of overseas employment. As you are not resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom your assets may

be sold without any liability to capital gains tax. In addition, if you wish to retain your investments for a longer period, it may be worthwhile for you to sell your assets and repurchase them, thus acquiring a higher acquisition cost for your ultimate disposal.

Example: B is a British subject working in Switzerland and is neither resident or ordinarily resident in 1971/72. B holds 1,000 shares in a quoted United Kingdom company which he purchased for £500 in 1968. The value of the shares in the company is rising rapidly and B would like to sell the shares in 1973 on his return to the U.K. when the value is likely to be £2,000. The value of the shares on 1st January 1972 is £1,500. B would therefore sell the shares in January 1972 and re-acquire them almost immediately. His capital gains tax liability is calculated in the table "B" left.

If you are abroad, your overseas income may be liable to local taxation and the advantages which accrue to you from the United Kingdom tax saving may be more than offset by the additional liabilities in the country of your choice if that country's tax rates are higher than United Kingdom rates. Similarly local liabilities may arise from capital gains tax, so care must be taken in choosing the country if one of the reasons for your move is to reduce your overall taxation liabilities.

United Kingdom income £23,000
LESS Personal allowances 405
United Kingdom tax calculated on £22,595
Tax thereon at 35-75% £227-31
LESS Deducted at source from dividends 387-50
Repayment due £159-19

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LESS Personal allowances 405
United Kingdom tax calculated on £22,595
Tax thereon at 35-75% £227-31
LESS Deducted at source from dividends 387-50
Repayment due £159-19

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Repayment due £159-19

When the agent runs off with the rent...

I LET a London suburban shop on a ten-year lease at £500 p.a. exclusive. I received through the agent the June and September quarters' rent, less commission, i.e. £230, but I now learn that although the December quarter's rent was paid to me direct by the tenant, the agent has defaulted and is now in Canada. The March 30 1971 tenant will be in order if I show £235 (£230 + £125) on my current return?

I am afraid not, and it seems that the assessment for 1970/71 will have to be made on the full rent to which you were entitled as distinct from the actual receipts.

There is no relief in the Income Tax Acts in respect of rent collected by an agent, and lost through his default, as

TAX CONSULTANT

was decided in the *Prue v. Stallard Penoyre* case. If, however, it had been the tenant who had defaulted, and reasonable steps to enforce payment had been taken, a claim for "lost rent" would be admitted.

As the trustee of settled property held for two life tenants, I am told that when the first 15 years period of administration ends this month, all the trust assets are to be revalued for capital gains tax as though they had actually been disposed at the then market value. I can understand this action when a life tenant dies, but what is the relevance of the 15 year period?

This was one of the punitive provisions of the 1965 Act and was intended to counteract the capital growth of trust funds, by imposing a capital gains charge on the "notional" dis-

posal and re-acquisition of all trust assets, at 15-year periods (Section 25(7) of the Finance Act 1965).

In view, however, of the considerable pressure brought to bear on the Chancellor, he repealed this charging section in his 1971 Budget, and no such charge will be competent for any 15-year trust period ending after March 30 1971. Also embodied in the Finance Act now awaiting final approval, is an extension of this concession to the normal case where a life tenant dies during the trust administration.

My husband died on November 1, 1970. Up to that date, the only disposal was the "deemed" disposal on death, amounting to only £800, which was covered by the £5,000 exemption. In February, as the residuary legatee, I sold the two holdings which had come to me from his estate, for £425, and I am now told that since the total disposal "during 1970/71" far exceeded £500, I must pay gains tax on the £110 profit realised on my own disposals. Is this correct?

No, you have no liability for gains tax on the profit from the inherited holdings, as the disposals were under £500. The Finance Bill 1971 refers to "individual" disposals, and specifically exempts from aggregation any "deemed" disposals on death. But in any case, even if your husband had had any liability for gains tax up to the date of death, there would have been no grounds for grouping these with your disposals as you are, of course, an entirely separate individual as a widow.

While every effort is made to ensure accuracy THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH cannot accept legal responsibility for the answers given.

Draw the income you want 5% to 10% after income tax

If you want your investment to yield the income that really suits you, the Barclays Unicorn Withdrawal Plan is an easy and attractive alternative to an annuity or a fixed interest investment. By withdrawing a part of your capital every year you may pay less tax, while capital growth can maintain or even increase the value of your remaining investment.

You invest a minimum of £1,000 in a Barclays Unicorn Unit Trust, and choose the annual net rate of income you want - 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9% or 10%.

The payments, which you receive half-yearly, are made up of the net income from your holding, plus as much capital from the sale of shares as is needed to make up the required amount. You know exactly how much you are going to get.

The table below shows how you would have fared if this plan had been available when Unicorn Capital Trust was started. It assumes an investment of £5,000, and an income after income tax of 8%, which is £400 a year.

Year	Annual Payment (After Tax)	Relevant Value of remaining shares (1st October)
1958	£400.00	£5,671.59
1959	£400.00	£7,268.39
1960	£400.00	£8,979.99
1961	£400.00	£8,036.83
1962	£400.00	£8,331.93
1963	£400.00	£9,610.96
1964	£400.00	£9,333.44
1965	£400.00	£8,840.63
1966	£400.00	£8,249.65
1967	£400.00	£10,086.61
1968	£400.00	£14,429.11
1969	£400.00	£11,926.02
1970	£400.00	£11,773.35

So you would have got £400 a year (£5,200 to date), and more than doubled your money.

to: Barclays Unicorn Ltd., Unicorn House, 252 Romford Road, London, E7 9JB

Please send me further details of the Barclays Unicorn Withdrawal Plan.

Name _____ Address _____



BARCLAYS UNICORN

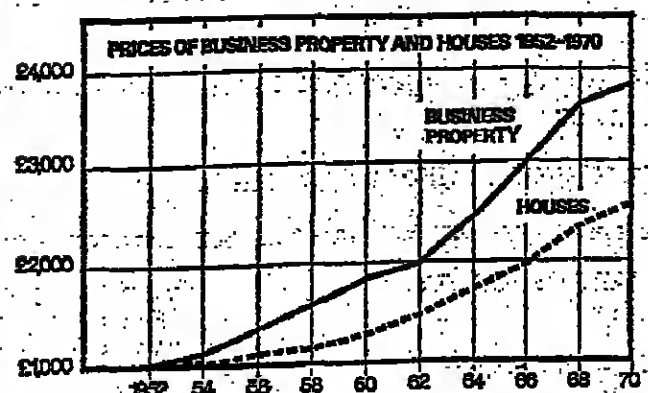
Draw 6% p.a. tax free

-with all the security and growth potential of Hambro Property Investment Bonds

Since the beginning of May over 2,750 people have invested nearly £3,000,000 to make the launch of Hambro Property Investment Bonds the most successful ever.

Why? Because of the following important advantages:

1. The security and growth potential of first-class business property.
2. Backing by Hambros, one of the most famous names in British banking.
3. Management by an outstandingly successful team, led by Mark Weinberg, with an advisory panel of property experts.
4. Increasing life assurance cover built in at no extra cost.
5. Valuable tax advantages.



1 First-class business property Everyone knows from their own experience that the prices of houses have risen dramatically over the years. The graph (specially commissioned by Hambro Life from the Economist Intelligence Unit) shows how business property has risen in value even more dramatically over the last 18 years. Naturally, there can be no guarantee that business property prices will continue to rise in the future at the same rate as they have in the past.

Indeed, values could fall as well as rise. But the historical trend has been strongly upwards; and, in our opinion, a well-selected spread of business property is likely to prove a highly rewarding investment.

To combine the prospects of good capital growth with a secure and rising rental income, the policy of the Fund is to invest in first-rate office buildings, shops and industrial premises in the growth areas of the United Kingdom, let on long leases to good quality tenants with regular rent reviews. Initially, up to 20% may be invested in financing new buildings in partnership with established developers. To improve its yield and growth prospects, the Fund may, in proper circumstances, buy property subject to an existing mortgage or borrow against properties to purchase further buildings, provided total borrowing does not exceed 25%.

Rental and other income, after expenses, charges and tax, is automatically reinvested in the Fund to increase the value of your Bonds.

2 The security of Hambros

Hambro Life is a member of the Hambros Bank Group. This means that as well as enjoying the backing of one of the leading merchant bank groups in the world, Hambro Life will be able to invest the whole of its Fund in property. The Company has a standby credit with Hambros Bank - initially set at £1 million - which makes it unnecessary to maintain a margin of liquidity inside the Fund in present circumstances.

3 Management expertise

Hambro Life is managed by a team, led by Mark Weinberg, who have had outstanding experience in the field of property bonds. Their achievements include founding and building up one of the

How you can draw 6% p.a. tax free

If you invest at least £1,000 you can take advantage of the 6% per annum Cash Withdrawal Plan.

Twice a year, 3% of your Units will automatically be cashed-in and you will be sent a cheque for the proceeds. This amount is free of income and capital gains tax.

Assuming the net rental income accumulated in the Fund is 3 1/2% per annum, the capital value of the investments in the Fund will have to grow by

2 1/2% p.a. (after allowing for capital gains tax) in order to maintain the original value of the Bonds calculated at the offered price. Of course, to the extent that the capital growth is greater, the value of your remaining Bonds will grow even after you have drawn 6% per annum in cash.

* If you're a surtax payer, you'll be liable for surtax solely on the profit element in the 6%.

Grosvenor Estate; and Geoffrey Morley, former investment manager of the Shell Pension Fund. Under the guidance of these experts, a full-time property investment manager, who is himself a Chartered Surveyor, will manage the Fund on a day-to-day basis.

A leading firm of Char-



Hambro Property Investment Bonds

ed Surveyors, Messrs. Jones, Lang, Wootton, will independently value the properties in the Fund at least once a year.

4 Increasing life assurance

Unlike any other property bond, Hambro Property Investment Bonds have a built-in life assurance benefit which actually increases with the value of the Bonds themselves. This means that the amount payable either to your family or your estate on your death always in excess of the actual cash-in value of your Bonds.

5 Tax advantages

The rental and other income which is accumulated in the Fund for your benefit is subject to tax at only the reduced life assurance company rate of 3 1/2%. It is not treated as your income for tax purposes, so that you pay no income tax on it. There may be a liability to surtax when you take out the proceeds if you are then liable to surtax, but this amount is calculated on advantageous terms.

You are not liable to capital gains tax, and do not have the trouble of keeping records. The price of the Units is adjusted to allow for the Fund's own prospective liability. In current circumstances it is intended to restrict this deduction to 20% of the capital growth.

How can I watch the value of my Bonds?

The Hambro Property Investment Fund is split into Units and the value of the Fund is calculated twice a month. The resulting offered and bid prices are published in The Times, Financial Times and other leading national newspapers.

How do I cash my Bonds?

You can cash-in your Bonds at any time by sending in a simple claim form, and will receive a cheque within a few days.

To ensure that Bondholders receive the maximum value when cashing-in their Bonds - even in the very unlikely circumstances when it may be necessary to sell properties to meet withdrawals - the Company considers it prudent to reserve the right to defer repayment in exceptional conditions for up to 6 months. This will not apply in the case of the death of a Bondholder.

What are Hambro Life's charges?

The offered price of the Units takes into account an initial charge of 5% and a rounding-up charge on unit trust principles. In addition, Hambro Life receives an annual charge of 3% of the value of the Fund. This covers the cost of providing the life assurance benefit as well as the Company's expenses.

How do I buy Hambro Property Investment Bonds?

Simply complete the application form and send it in with a cheque for the amount you wish to invest. Your Bonds will be sent to you within four weeks.

To: Hambro Life Assurance Limited

6 Little Portland Street, London, W.1. 01-637 2781

I wish to invest £ (minimum £250) in Hambro Property Investment Bonds and enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Hambros Bank Limited.

Surname: Mr./Mrs./Miss _____

Full First Names _____

Address _____

Occupation _____ Date of Birth _____

Are you in good health and free from effects of any accident or illness? _____ If not, please give or attach details.

Tick here for 6% 'Cash Withdrawal Plan' (minimum investment £1,000.) ☐

Signature _____

Date _____

ST SP 3

Send in your application and cheque now to get the benefit of Units allocated at the current offered price of £1.01. Offer closes on Friday, 16th July, 1971.

The death benefit is a percentage of the cash-in value of your Bonds, depending on your age at death. Specimen examples are set out below (a full table appears in the Bond policy).

Age 30 - 250%

Age 40 - 150%

Age 50 - 100%

Age 60 - 111%

Age 70 - 104%

These benefits come into force only upon the acceptance of your application by the Company, which reserves the right to offer restricted life cover if you are not in good health or for any other reason. Commission of 10% will be paid on any application bearing the stamp of a bank, insurance broker, solicitor, solicitor, accountant or estate agent. This advertisement is based on legal opinion regarding present law.

"OUT on a limb," was the amused reaction when I last wrote in this newspaper, on March 28, explaining "why I am still a bear." Wall Street's bear market rally, as I have been describing it ever since its bubble began to blow up in relieved reaction from the Penn Central crisis of last June, topped out exactly four weeks later—at 950.82 on the Dow Jones Industrial Average.

My March 28 warning likened the explosive Penn Central rally to the miracle, as it seemed at the time, which caused the Phoenix of 1930 to rise out of the ashes of 1929.

Hopes for a happier landing for 1970's stock market repeat performance have depended upon the market's ability to pass six readily measurable tests. The first three have been internal to Wall Street. The fourth has been economic, the fifth financial and the sixth political.

The recovery to 950 on the Dow would have had a fighting chance to fall to a supportable base and, hopefully, to make a fresh start if the verdict rendered by these tests had added up to a result even as arguable as what President Kennedy used to call "a mixed bag." Instead, all six have gone decisively, simultaneously and irretrievably bad. The result is a speculative entrainment unimagined since Hitler blundered into his military equivalent at Stalingrad.

Inside the stock market, the shrinkage of volume is the first cause for dismay. At the outset of the Penn Central rally, no more than 1.5 million shares of daily buying power was needed to push the Dow average up a point a day. At its high point, which, more than coincidentally, was also the high point for

volume—no less than 15.5 million shares a day of buying power was needed to accomplish the equivalent upside result. The market exhausted its reserves of liquidity when it established its record for upside volume.

If the drop in volume is the first test of internal market deterioration, the changed position of the institutional investors is the second. The mutual funds are the most conspicuous of the institutional investors. For the first time they have been forced to pay out more cash to redeeming shareholders than they have been taking in from new fund buyers.

But their reversal into a net redemption position has forced their cash reserves depleted under 5 p.c. The resultant realization that the servicing of redemptions will force liquidations has, of course, been troublesome. But the failure of communication between fund managements and the investing public has hurt confidence even more than forced sales have hurt the structure of stock prices.

The pension funds are the other major institutional investors, and their changed position confirms the bearish thrust of this second pressure internal to the stock market. It was the switch of pension funds managements from stocks to bonds during the last run-up in interest rates that broke the

Now Wall St. is out on a limb

ELIOT JANEWAY argues that time has run out on Wall Street's bet that Mr. Nixon would make 1972 a winning year for it as well as for himself



ELIOT JANEWAY

back of the last bear market rally.

The General Motors settlement of 1970—with its provision for a 40 p.c. increase in benefits at retirement, with retirement accelerated—has made the stock market immeasurably more vulnerable to the renewal of this switch, being activated by the renewed "negative yield" spread between dividend and bond yields.

The resurgence of long-term interest yields could not be more ominously timed to coincide with the adoption of the new pension benefit schedules. As the new payouts become the rule pension funds are again coming under irresistible pressure to switch from low-yielding stocks to high-yielding bonds.

The third of the three internal market factors eroding the structure of the stock market is accounted for by the private investing public. The professional market-makers have been counting on Nixon to put the market back up and himself back in. They have been expecting higher prices to bring the public back into the market.

But in the new American financial scheme of things, the amateurs have been outsmarting the professionals. They did when they made American stock market history by leaving the professionals to hold the bag during the last break. Since then, they have been banking their reserves.

Coming to the fundamental pressures, the early warning I published in March tied my stock market bearishness to the vulnerable condition of the steel industry. This worried judgment has now been unarguably confirmed. It is unprecedented for massive steel mill layoffs to announce a market glut before a steel labour contract termination.

Not by any means that the steel industry is the exception to the rule. Every industry which stepped up its capacity and its hiring after the G.M. set-back, and while the stock market rally retained its plausibility, has done so in response either to the stimulus of what I call the strike cycle or, alternatively, of lower interest rates. Aluminum, until only yesterday's growth industry, is a conspicuous example. Every industry under expansive "strike cycle" influence during the first half of 1971 will without exception suffer contractive recessionary pressure in the second half.

The financial factor has confirmed my worst fears even more strikingly than the economic. The stock market could have retained its confident forward thrust even if the economy were turning weak again—only interest rates were remaining low. But it finds itself trapped in between an economy that is faltering and interest rates that are rising.

The cancerous metastasis of public sector finances is responsible for the contradictory spectacle of interest rates strengthening in a weakening economy. Under the changed circumstances of the American situation, (theoretical) fiscal stimulus has turned into actual fiscal restraint.

Today's rule in America is: The greater the governmental borrowing requirement, the higher the level of interest rates and the greater the squeeze on

both the stock market and the economy.

There remains the political factor. In this pre-election year, the bet on an election year bail-out has baited the trap for the institutional market crowd.

While they have bet their dwindling liquidity on Nixon's need to bail out himself—and them—in 1972, he has not been as practical as they have been romantic. His last chance of insuring himself against going the way of Hoover in 1932 has all along been his willingness and ability to compose his differences with the democratic congress, in which the money power is vested. He has lost it.

No president who is a supplicant for money can hope to survive any war with a hostile congress. The next act in the American tragedy will stage a confrontation between President Nixon and the Democratic Congress.

The very fact of this political confrontation reflects more bearish pressures on the American economy and portends more bearish pressures on the New York stock market than mere numbers can measure. For it means that time has run out on Wall Street's bet that the President would make 1972 a winning year for it as well as for himself.

I timed my March 28 warning on the calculation, now confirmed, that mid-May would see the high point in American business activity, in employment and in business confidence for all of 1971 as well as for 1972—and that the stock market would not be high a month or so before the economy did.

I am among this renewed warning on the judgment that American stock and bond prices and the American economy are now headed downward together. I have, of course, been bearish on the American securities markets. But this is the first time that I have been bearish on the American economy.

It is also the first time that I have foreclosed any hope of timely remedial action by Washington to put the freeman's net under either the economy or its securities markets.

My judgment is that the failure of the summer rally to come close to the bear market top of 950, much less the old bull market high of 1,000, will anticipate the loading of a new inventory recession on top of the present slump—with the industries sensitive to strike-and money-cycle pressure hardest hit.

I expect the unemployment rate (admittedly understated by the official computation) to rise to 7½ p.c. in the fourth quarter—and that car imports will rise from their present troublesome rate of 16 p.c. to the intolerable level of 26 p.c.—in a poor market.

But the drop in the stock market will be at once ideological and symptomatic. The drop in economic performance, and the frustration of expectations, is forcing a rise in nationalism—protectionism is the popular word—in the countries which have been the clients America can no longer afford to underwrite.

Jessel Securities Limited

Second Interim Dividend—Year ended 30th June, 1971

	1971	1970
Second Interim Dividend—now declared	16%	12½%
First Interim Dividend—already paid	16%	12½%
Total to date	32%	25%

This dividend will be payable on 8th October, 1971 to Ordinary Shareholders registered on 9th August, 1971. The total dividend of at least 48% in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1971, forecast at the time of the offer for Brightside Engineering Holdings Limited, is confirmed.

Profit

The profit, before taxation and minorities, for the year ended 30th June, 1971, is currently estimated to be in excess of £4,000,000, excluding any contribution from Brightside, compared with £2,356,000 last year. Earnings attributable to the equity share capital (which has been increased only by the shares issued for Brightside) will be in excess of £1,900,000 (£1,290,000) after taxation. Trading is running at a very satisfactory level and, although not contributing to earnings at this stage, the two life assurance companies continue to make excellent progress. The Directors are confident that they will be able to report further progress at the Annual General Meeting this winter.

Group Changes

The offer for Brightside was declared unconditional on 4th June, 1971.

Contracts have been exchanged for the disposal of the unprofitable Canadian subsidiaries and for a group of Irish companies, including Wandleside Warren Wire Company Limited. The net proceeds from the sale of these two groups are anticipated to be £1,050,000. France Fenwick (Insurance) Limited has sold the greater part of its life and pensions business for £750,000 to Leslie and Godwin Limited, who have been closely associated with this business for many years under a long-term management agreement. France Fenwick will, however, continue its general insurance broking.

Stevenson Hardy & Trolene Limited terminated its oil distribution business on 30th June, 1971 as no further supplies of oil are available at economic prices. A further £1,000,000 of working capital is in the process of being re-invested. The loss of earnings from these disposals will be more than made up from improvements elsewhere in the Group.

Asset Value

Estimated net tangible assets per Ordinary or Deferred share are £1.80.

F.H.Lloyd

HOLDINGS LIMITED

The Steel Foundry and Engineering Group

Another Record Year

- ★ Group Sales up 20% on last year
- ★ Trading profit up 16%
- ★ Earnings per Ordinary Share 6.2p—a growth of more than 50% in the last four years
- ★ The increased dividend proposed will be paid on the enlarged capital

The Chairman, Mr. M. C. Lloyd, commenting on future prospects in his Statement to shareholders said:—"In spite of many uncertainties, our trading forecasts for the current year give us reasonable confidence that the improved profit trend will continue".

Summary of Results	Year ended 30th April 1971 £'000	Year ended 28th March 1970 £'000
Sales	34,861	29,068
Profit before Tax	1,866	1,835
Net Profit	1,237	989
Dividends	19.5%	15.42%*

*Equivalent on increased capital

F.H.L. F. H. Lloyd Holdings Ltd., James Bridge Steel Works, Nr. Wednesbury, Staffs.

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10½%
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- Interest on deposits of £500 or more can be paid monthly to give you a regular income.
- Interest can be paid without deduction of income tax.
- One tenth of deposit can be withdrawn each month, or at six months' notice.
- FREE Life Assurance for the amount of your deposit, as long as it is with us and not under notice (subject to acceptance by the Underwriters).
- An account can be opened with minimum of £50.
- The Company and its subsidiaries are engaged in providing loans for mortgages.

MANSON FINANCE TRUST LIMITED
115 PARK ST, LONDON W1P 3EF
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I understand I will not be called upon.
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A revolution in the doctor's little black box?

WHAT was the little black box that Dr. Edwin Land, the chairman of Polaroid, teased his shareholders with at the company's annual meeting recently? A camera of sorts, obviously. But what does it do, how much will it cost and when will it go on sale?

It would sell for between £35 to £84 he indicated, and would probably be ready for marketing within a year. But beyond that one was left to wonder.

Which is precisely what Wall Street is doing, along with the U.S. photographic industry and, presumably, the people over at Eastman Kodak. For the claims made for the new pocket camera suggest that it could indeed revolutionise picture-taking—both technically and, more important, in the way in which the pastime is approached by the amateur.

The new breast-pocket camera—what Polaroid is lavishing more money than on all its other cameras put together—follows over 30 years of sustained inventive flow from the Polaroid scientists.

In 1971 alone Polaroid has so far marketed an instant camera that automatically controls the light shed by a flashbulb, a small new camera specially designed for close-up portraits only and the "square-shooter" which will

produce instant prints as cheap as conventional ones for the first time ever. In the pipeline—in addition to the pocket camera (which is roughly the size and shape of a paperback book)—is an entirely new generation of film.

Impressive as all this is, to many analysts the real genius of Polaroid nevertheless lies in its marketing skills. The buyer of a new Swinger is not just spending a few pounds on a Polaroid product. He is setting himself up as a captive customer for Polaroid film.

What Polaroid makes on film compared with cameras is a closely guarded secret, but the indications are that the average Swinger purchases (and indeed buyers of the costlier and more advanced Polaroid instruments) spends nearly as much on film during one decent holiday than he did on the original camera itself.

The snag to this, of course, is that someone else might start making the films—like Eastman Kodak for instance. Kodak, giant of the orthodox amateur photographic business for almost a century and a company with five times the assets of Polaroid, has supplied the latter with emulsified materials for its colour packs ever since instant colour was introduced in 1963. Until 1969 it seemed that both companies were happy with this.

What seems to have changed this was the enormous success of the Swinger through vigorous marketing of it in supermarkets, drug stores and the like. By 1969, after four years of the Swinger, sales of Polaroid film were up from negligible levels to around £100 million a year—approaching Kodak's total sales of conventional films.

Spurred also by the knowledge that Polaroid would eventually want to manufacture its own colour negative material, Kodak thus decided to go into instant photography. Agreement was



The Big Shot Polaroid for the amateur photographer who wants "studio-quality" colour portraits.

reached with Polaroid to terminate the contract for supply of negative film materials by 1976 when Kodak would be free to make and sell its own Polaroid-type films. In the meantime Polaroid would develop its new generation of films in secret and prepare to take over the work at present farmed out to Kodak.

And there things essentially stand at the moment. After a year and a half of developing a range of instant cameras Kodak has not produced any convincing evidence of a breakthrough. Nevertheless Kodak remains confident of being in the instant camera business well before 1976.

Wall Street is nevertheless backing Polaroid if the respective price/earnings ratios of the two shares are any guide. Both companies have had a poorish first quarter. Polaroid probably have a sliver 1971: the economic recession combining with unusually heavy research and development spending to reduce profits. For 1971 Polaroid will make about 2-40 dollars a share according to Mr. William Schwab, the prominent authority on the company—for a multiple of 46 at the present price of around 110. Eastman Kodak's earnings are put at about 2-70 cents a share for a price/earnings ratio of 28 at the current price of 77.

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p.a.

HODGE GROUP

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The Hodge Group Limited
Deposit Dept. 72, Julian S. Hodge
Building, Newport Road, Cardiff.

Name _____
Address _____

Chloride GROUP RESULTS 1970/71

PROFIT INCREASED BY 38%

- Earnings per share up by 47%.
- Dividend up from 16% to 18%.
- Ever increasing demand for group's products.
- New applications for batteries continue to emerge. Batteries and allied activities now account for 91% of sales.
- Manufacturing subsidiary and associated companies in 25 countries.
- Continued growth forecast for the future.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS	1970/71 £'000	1969/70 £'000
Sales	70,745	61,070
Group Operating Profit	6,389	4,730
Profit before taxation	4,871	3,518
Profit attributable to Parent Company Shareholders	2,549	1,746
Return on Net Assets employed	16%	12.6%
Earnings per share	6.3p	4.3p

To provide an annual basis for comparison the 1969/70 figures are arrived at by taking 12/18ths of the fifteen months' results to 31st March 1970.

The Chloride Electrical Storage Company Limited

ABRIDGED PARTICULARS

Application has been made to the Companies Act 1967 (Section 111) and to the Northern Stock Exchange for permission to deal in the shares of the Company. The Application List for the Ordinary shares will be issued on 10th July 1971. The Application List for the Ordinary shares will be issued on 10th July 1971.

Allied Polymer Group Limited

Authorised	Issued
£8,000,000 in 24,000,000 Ordinary shares of 25p each	£3,663,600
LOAN CAPITAL	Issued
10 per cent. Partly Convertible Guaranteed Unsecured Loan Stock 1978/81	£4,000,000

The Company and its subsidiary companies have outstanding unsecured bank borrowings of £1,250,000 and £4,000,000, secured and for the £4,000,000 of £10 per cent. Partly Convertible Guaranteed Unsecured Loan Stock 1978/81. The Company's share capital is £8,000,000 in 24,000,000 Ordinary shares of 25p each. The Company's reserves and surplus are £3,663,600. The Company's assets are £4,000,000. The Company's liabilities are £1,250,000. The Company's net assets are £2,750,000. The Company's turnover is £8,000,000. The Company's profit is £3,663,600. The Company's dividend is £4,000,000. The Company's share price is £1.50. The Company's market capitalisation is £3,663,600. The Company's book value is £1.50. The Company's price/earnings ratio is 12.6. The Company's price/dividend ratio is 1.5. The Company's price/book value ratio is 1.0. The Company's price/market capitalisation ratio is 0.4. The Company's price/turnover ratio is 0.01. The Company's price/profit ratio is 0.03. The Company's price/dividend ratio is 1.5. The Company's price/book value ratio is 1.0. The Company's price/market capitalisation ratio is 0.4. The Company's price/turnover ratio is 0.01. The Company's price/profit ratio is 0.03.

Slater, Walker Limited

on behalf of Slater, Walker Industrial Group Limited

OFFER FOR SALE
11,000,000 Ordinary shares of 25p each at 75p per share payable in full on application

HISTORY
In 1967, Slater, Walker Securities Limited ("S.W.S.") identified the opportunity to build up a major group of companies operating in the polymer and plastics industry which was to be a large and profitable one. Slater, Walker Securities Limited, in 1967, acquired three major groups of companies in this industry. Slater, Walker Securities Limited, together with their respective subsidiaries, these three individual groups were restructured, reorganised and integrated, where necessary, prior to their acquisition by the Company.

BUSINESS

The Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") are the manufacturers of an extensive range of rubber and plastics products for both industrial and domestic use. The word "polymer" is a general term for a large class of materials. It is a chemical definition which covers the natural and synthetic rubbers, plastics and resins used in the manufacture of the Group's products. The Group's products are used in a wide range of industries and in many fields of industry and in 1969 Slater, Walker Securities Limited, acquired three major groups of companies in this industry. Slater, Walker Securities Limited, together with their respective subsidiaries, these three individual groups were restructured, reorganised and integrated, where necessary, prior to their acquisition by the Company.

PROFITS, PROSPECTS AND DIVIDENDS

Slater, Walker Limited, on behalf of Slater, Walker Industrial Group Limited, is offering for sale 11,000,000 Ordinary shares of 25p each at 75p per share payable in full on application. The Company's share capital is £8,000,000 in 24,000,000 Ordinary shares of 25p each. The Company's reserves and surplus are £3,663,600. The Company's assets are £4,000,000. The Company's liabilities are £1,250,000. The Company's net assets are £2,750,000. The Company's turnover is £8,000,000. The Company's profit is £3,663,600. The Company's dividend is £4,000,000. The Company's share price is £1.50. The Company's market capitalisation is £3,663,600. The Company's book value is £1.50. The Company's price/earnings ratio is 12.6. The Company's price/dividend ratio is 1.5. The Company's price/book value ratio is 1.0. The Company's price/market capitalisation ratio is 0.4. The Company's price/turnover ratio is 0.01. The Company's price/profit ratio is 0.03.

DIVIDEND POLICY AND YIELD

In a full year, on the basis of a Group trading profit of £1,700,000 before charging interest on the Loan Stock, before taxation and before making provision for a full year's contribution to the additional working capital of £200,000, a dividend of 16% would be payable on the Loan Stock. The dividend yield on the Loan Stock at 75p would be 2.13%. The Company's share price is £1.50. The Company's market capitalisation is £3,663,600. The Company's book value is £1.50. The Company's price/earnings ratio is 12.6. The Company's price/dividend ratio is 1.5. The Company's price/book value ratio is 1.0. The Company's price/market capitalisation ratio is 0.4. The Company's price/turnover ratio is 0.01. The Company's price/profit ratio is 0.03.

SLATER, WALKER LIMITED

30, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4M 8DA
JOSEPH SEBAG & CO. HENRY COOKE & SON.
2, Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4A 3DF. Agents for the offer.
and at the Midland Bank Limited, New Street, Birmingham, B2 4DY, and all principal branches of the Bank of England.

BROOK STREET BUREAU OF MAYFAIR LIMITED

"another record year"

"Wider range of services... Male and Female Executive Appointments Divisions continue to expand... specialist divisions dealing with draughtsmen and catering staffs."

EXTRACTS FROM CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT 6TH JULY 1971.

WORLD'S LARGEST OFFICE STAFF AGENCY

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U.S. aiming at secret Hanoi talk

By ALAN OSBORN in Washington

DR. HENRY KISSINGER, President Nixon's chief foreign affairs adviser, may meet a senior member of the North Vietnamese peace negotiating team in Paris today, Government sources in Washington confirmed yesterday.

KING HASSAN

Continued from Page 1

opposition this weekend will certainly be crushed.

Gen. Oufkir was referred to as the strong member of a powerful King-Minister of the Interior partnership when a new and "democratic" Government was formed last July (at the same time as the approval of a new constitution strengthening the King's hand) after a three-year state of exception.

During this time, the King, who has the advantage of being spiritual as well as temporal ruler, rules by decree.

The general is also thought in Paris to have been on the point of having something more concrete, in the form of a reconciliation with France, than shaking the hand of M. Schumann, the French Foreign Minister.

The key role in the 1963 Ben Barka affair, for which Gen. Oufkir was condemned in his absence by a French court, is no longer in people's minds.

Ben Barka, leader of the opposition (Union Nationale des Forces Populaires) party, under sentence of death in Morocco, disappeared and is presumed to have been murdered near Paris.

In recent months there have been reports of other Moroccan political and union figures disappearing on home territory.

191 accused of plot

Since May 17 the trial of 191 Moroccans charged with plotting against the State has been proceeding in Marrakesh without much outside notice.

When news of the coup attempt came over French radio last night it was admitted that Hassan would have the mass of Moroccan workers against him, whereas the hypothesis of a plot fanned by young Army officers seemed unlikely.

Mr. Mustapha Mzavi, chargé d'affaires at the Moroccan Embassy in London, said: "We are trying to get through to Rabat, but the situation seems very confused. It is very difficult to speak to someone on a Saturday evening."

Boumedienne holds talks

The Algerian Revolutionary Council and Government were summoned to a special joint meeting under President Boumedienne last night to discuss the situation in neighbouring Morocco.

Libya announced support for Morocco's rebels and threatened to interfere in force to consolidate the Army's coup attempt.—Reuters, A.P.

TV today

B.B.C.1

9 a.m. 9.30, Nal Zindagi — Naye Ujwa, 11.15, 11.30, Seesing and Believing.

1.30 Farming: Weather, 1.45, The Parkers at Saltham, 17.30, 17.45, rpt.

2.15 Music in Britain, 2.24, News: Going for a Song, 2.35, Ole Lizaollen — 25 years of the International Music Festival, 3.20 Rudolf Friml: "The Vagabond King," 1956, U film: Oreste, Kathryn Grayson.

All right if you like Rudolf Friml's over-the-top, with Kathryn Grayson and the actress, who didn't match the puny of his voice.

4.45 Basil Brush.

5.15 Life at Large: Mzima — portrait of an African Oasis, rpt. from B.B.C.2.

6.5 News, 6.15, The Eighties series on the future: Theatre, 6.45, In the Beginning (Bible stories), 6.50, Songs of David, from the Parish Church of St. John the Baptist, Cirencester.

7.25 Dad's Army, rpt. 7.55, "The Butler" 1961 X film: Paul Newman.

The best film in the Paul Newman series on the future: Theatre, 6.45, In the Beginning (Bible stories), 6.50, Songs of David, from the Parish Church of St. John the Baptist, Cirencester.

10.5 News, 10.15, Omnibus: Solzhenitsyn — the Writer and his Government.

11.15 Both Sides of Europe (discussions) — The End of the Special Relationship? 11.45, Weather.

* Not Colour.

B.B.C.2

10.35 a.m. 12.30, Open University: Social Sciences: Science: Mathematics, 1.30, News: 1.50, 6.30, John Player League: Cricket: Derbyshire v Northants (4, Profile of Fred Trueman), 7 News, 7.25, A.V.M.7: Animal Vegetable Mineral: The World About Us: The Journals of Lewis and Clark, rpt.

8.45 Music on 2: Elizabeth Söderström and Gerald Moore, rpt.

9.45 The Thynne Blue Line (documentary): Alexander Thynne, Viscount Weymouth.



PRUNING LIKELY FOR C.O.I.

By Our Political Staff

SEVERE pruning of the £14,544,000 budget of the Central Office of Information — the Government information organisation — is being studied by the Prime Minister.

A report on the structure and functions of the C.O.I. by Sir Gordon Newton, editor of the Financial Times was headed to Mr. Heath early in June.

Because of the sudden burst of activity on the Common Market he has been unable to give it much attention. Senior Ministers and Government departments are now preparing their comments on the report, which includes far-reaching proposals for reorganising Government information services.

STRONG ALLY

It recommends that the C.O.I. should be retained but with modifications which are likely to mean a reduction in the 1,496 staff.

One of the C.O.I.'s strongest allies in the battle for survival has been the Foreign Office. It uses C.O.I. services extensively for the dissemination of information abroad.

Mr. Heath ordered the review of the C.O.I. last December to see how it fitted in with Whitehall reorganisation, which resulted in some departments being merged and others abolished.

More shots in Ulster clashes

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

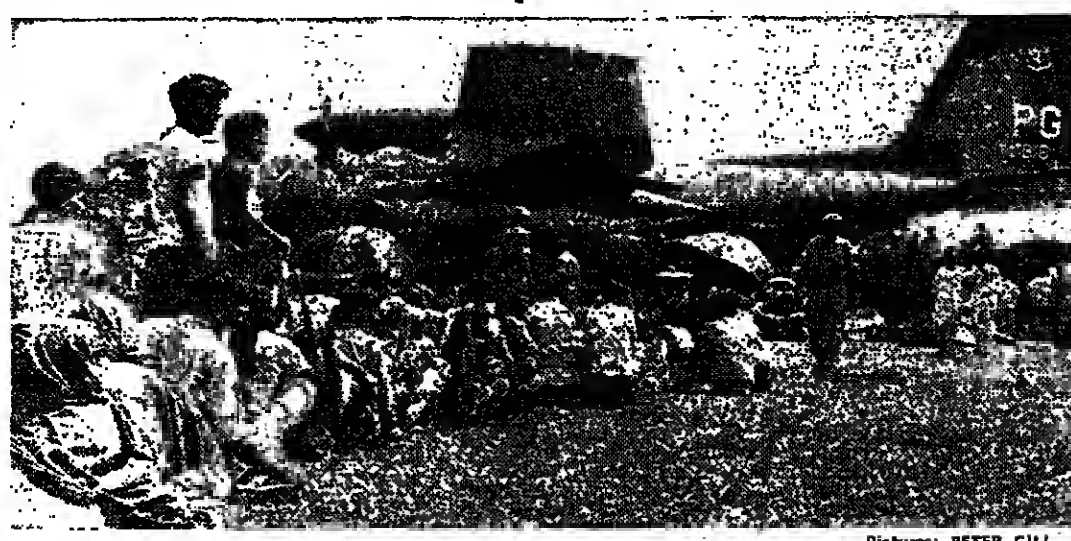
Terrorists machine-gunned the Catholic Army and police post in Bligh's Lane, Londonderry, last night. About 20 shots were fired.

For the second night running the Essex International festival was set alight. Three soldiers were taken to hospital with minor injuries.

Earlier, two soldiers were hurt at the funeral of Seamus Cusack, 19, shot by troops in four nights of rioting.

Letters to the Editor—P.8.

REFUGEES FROM EAST PAKISTAN seeking shelter last week in the compound of the palace of Maharajah Kirit Bikram at Agartala, capital of the North-East Indian State of Tripura. Agartala is so crowded that the palace stables, garages, out-houses and doorways provide the only remaining cover for the refugees. Below: One of four American C-130 aircraft ferrying supplies, about to be boarded by East Pakistanis at Agartala. To relieve pressure on Tripura, people are being dispersed to camps in Assam.



Continued from Page One

Labour split on Market

the conference by putting forward a resolution in favour of British entry.

Seventeen M.P.s attended yesterday's meeting. There were also a number of trade unionists in the attendance of 80. Sir Geoffrey de Freitas, M.P., a former Minister presided.

Mr. Stewart, interviewed on B.B.C. radio's "Week in Westminster," said he would have accepted the terms but Labour been in government. Asked what he would do if the party decided to oppose the terms on a three-line whip Mr. Stewart answered:

"I think I shall have to vote for it (the Government's terms). It is the only course of action consistent with what I and my colleagues were doing in government."

Mr. Wilson, whose broadcast on Friday night has left both supporters and opponents of British entry equally baffled, now has to face the unpalatable fact that the four most who have been most intimately concerned with the Government's terms, Lord George-Brown, his Foreign Secretary when Labour sought to enter Europe, and Mr. George Thompson, who was the Labour Cabinet's Europe Minister, with

Mr. Lever and Mr. Stewart now joining in.

There are, however, signs that one of the strongest pro-Europeans, Mr. Anthony Crosland, is preparing to switch over to the opposition side. But the most interesting statement of the day came from Mr. Denis Healey, the former Defence Secretary and for long an opponent of British entry, but who now believes that Britain should join.

In an interview on Yorkshire TV released last night Mr. Healey gave warnings of the dangers of a trade war between the world's big trading blocs in the next few years and added:

"If this happens and we are not in we shall simply be hammered into the ground. More important, I believe that if we go into the Common Market we can prevent this."

Mr. Healey also had some sharp words to say about people in the party who might be thinking of turning the issue into a challenge to Mr. Wilson's leadership—and here Mr. James Callaghan who has now put himself at the head of the anti-Marketisers was obviously in his mind.

Wilson's predicament:

"I don't think he would get away with it. He would suffer more than gain," said Mr. Healey.

He did, however, qualify his support by saying that he could not vote for entry in the present state of the British economy. But he hoped that in three months' time, when the crucial vote was taken, it would be possible to enter the market.

Mr. Healey, in other words, left an escape hatch for himself but the tenor of his speech was overwhelmingly pro-market.

REPRIEVES FOR 53

By Our Bangkok Correspondent

Fifty-three condemned prisoners had had death sentences commuted to life imprisonment—20 years—under an amnesty to mark the first congress of the Burmese Socialist Party.

More than 4,000 other prisoners were freed after their jail sentences were cut by a third.

Loneliness: One of the worst terrors when you're old

Over 1½ million of Britain's old people live alone. One of their worst terrors is not being able to summon help. There is no one to care.

Thousands of old people are not even able to leave their damp, cold basements or attics. They simply cannot cope with stairs.

Help the Aged is tackling this problem by rehousing the most needy in their own self-contained flats where a warden is on hand to help.

Also by encouraging Day Centres where much needed facilities and companionship can be found. Please support this vital work. Your help is needed urgently.

£20 will record your name in the Book of Donors. £100 will name a room in a housing scheme in memory of a loved one.

With official grants and loans we can generate 20 times the value of any amount you send in new housing for the aged.

Please send your donation to: Help the Aged (515/5), 122 Oxford Street, London, W.1. Please tear this out and attach your cheque now!

Today's Weather

GENERAL SITUATION: An anticyclone is stationary over Wales and the Midlands and a weak trough is moving across the North Sea.

Wales: Cloudy, becoming mostly sunny. Wind N.E., light, increasing moderate. Max. 75F. (24C).

East Angles: E. Midlands: Dry, sunny spells. Wind E., light, increasing moderate. Max. 75F. (24C).

South: Wind S.W., light, increasing moderate. Max. 75F. (24C).

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